



# **Daily Report**

## **China**

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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-064

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3 April 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference Held

OW0304044090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1557 GMT 2 Apr 90

[By Zhang Shengping]

[Text] Nicosia, April 2 (XINHUA)—The 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference officially began its work here this morning at the Nicosia International Conference Center.

Main items on the conference agenda include the combat against drug trafficking, employment and vocational training. A third, supplementary item will be chosen this afternoon by the plenary session from nine proposals tabled for discussion.

Attending the conference are a total of 436 parliamentarians from 91 countries and observers from the United Nations and other international organizations.

The week-long conference is considered the most important event in Cyprus since the ministerial conference of the non-aligned movement held here in September 1988.

China is represented by a delegation from the National People's Congress (NPC) led by Fu Hao, who is also member of the IPU Executive Committee.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Cyprus President Yeoryios Vassiliou said the conference takes place at a time when tension between the East and West has been eased since World War 2.

"Catalyzed by a spectacular improvement in superpower relations, defensive barriers are being dismantled, and tension between the East and West, confrontation between rival military blocs are rapidly becoming a thing of the past," Vassiliou said.

The Cypriot president stressed the significant role of IPU which he said "is equipped to address all key issues and problems confronting the world today."

These issues, he added, include disarmament, security, human rights and environment.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, Vassiliou reiterated the willingness of the Greek Cypriot side to negotiate peacefully with the other side a just and viable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

He said the solution to the Cyprus problem is feasible, requiring merely the acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the basic principles of human rights and democratic rule, and the framework of a federal system.

Turkey, also a member of IPU, stays away from the Nicosia conference because it does not recognize the Cyprus Government.

The Cyprus problem arose in 1974 when Turkey landed troops in the island to counter what it claimed a coup masterminded by the then Greek junta. Since then, Cyprus has been divided into the Turkish Cypriot north and the Greek Cypriot south.

### Water Resources Conference Opens in Beijing

OW0204135590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1252 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—Scientists from China, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union gathered in Beijing today for a five-day conference to seek solutions for the water shortages in north China.

The international workshop on water resources planning and management is sponsored by China's State Commission of Science and Technology and the United Nations Department of Technology Cooperation Development.

At the opening session of the conference, a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) official announced that UNDP has decided to provide 3.69 million U.S. dollars in aid to fund research on the water shortages in north China and for research on and protection of the ozone layer.

## United States & Canada

### Environmental Agency Head Views Cooperation

OW0304082490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0807 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Washington, April 2 (XINHUA)—The administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, William Reilly, said today that the United States and China should continue and further expand cooperation on environmental issues.

Reilly also suggested that the two countries should re-sign the Sino-U.S. protocol on scientific cooperation on the environment.

Reilly offered the suggestions while meeting Qu Geping, deputy director of the Environmental Protection Council of China's State Council and director of the Environmental Protection Bureau.

Qu and Reilly exchanged views on environmental protection in both countries as well as global environmental issues.

Briefing Reilly on China's positive position on the environment, Qu said that as a big country, China is aware of its responsibility and has adopted measures to reduce various pollutants.

However, Qu said, as China is a developing country with limited financial resources, it cannot afford to solve environmental problems at a fast pace.

Qu welcomed the U.S. position for more cooperation on the environment, which he said not only is beneficial to both countries, but also helpful to the settlement of global environmental issues.

Qu, who arrived in the U.S. on March 26, has met with figures in the U.S. economic, scientific and environmental fields.

### **Commentary Criticizes Resolution on Jerusalem**

*OW0204075690 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0530 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Unattributed commentary: "A Resolution That Creates Obstacles"]

[Text] The Mideast peace process has been trudging along with difficulty. The status of Jerusalem is one of the more sensitive issues the process addresses. And, despite this, as if there were not enough problems confronting the Mideast peace process, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution on 22 March, declaring the eastern and western parts of Jerusalem to be the complete capital of Israel. This resolution, which disregards international law and the UN resolution, amounts to public support for Israeli aggression. It will most certainly give impetus to Israel's extremist sentiment as well. At the same time, this resolution hurts the feelings of the Arabic and Islamic peoples, and, therefore, has suffered unanimous condemnation.

Historical reasons explain the coexistence of Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem. The Jews live in the western part and the Arabs in the eastern part. Jerusalem also has historical links with Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. It is precisely for these complicated factors that the United Nations adopted a resolution in November 1947 entrusting Jerusalem to its care, and thus internationalizing the city. However, Israelis occupied most of Jerusalem following the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Israel went on to seize the entire city during the Six-Day War in June 1967. Even worse, however, was the passage of a bill by the Israeli parliament in July 1980 proclaiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital. This move was an attempt to alter the city's status, as determined by the United Nations.

However, the international community and most nations around the world have refused to acknowledge Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as its capital. Arab nations, the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], and other relevant international organizations all have made clear their rightful stand on the Jerusalem issue. One after another, the Netherlands and 12 Latin American nations, including Venezuela and Uruguay, moved their embassies from Jerusa'em to Tel Aviv. These moves struck a heavy blow to Israel's attempt to annex Jerusalem completely.

The U.S. Senate, in arbitrarily designating Jerusalem, which does not even belong to the United States, as Israel's capital, has acted as if it had a monopoly on all of

the power in the world. However, gentlemen of the U.S. Senate: Do not forget that the world has now advanced to the 20th century, to the 1990s. The awakened Arab people will not be bullied. The unjust act of the U.S. Senate is destined to receive vigorous condemnation by the Arab nations.

On 26 March, the Council of the Arab League convened a special meeting and issued a communique afterward. The communique said the U.S. Senate resolution had created obstacles to the Mideast peace process and called on nations around the world to denounce it. On the same day, the ICO secretary general released a statement, decrying the U.S. Senate resolution as a genuine challenge to the people of the Islamic world and calling Jerusalem forever a holy place for the Islamic community. Iraq, Morocco, and Jordan also denounced the U.S. Senate resolution on 26 March.

A spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry pointed out that the resolution denies the rights of Palestinians and other Arab people. No only is the U.S. Senate resolution a blatant breach of international law; it also is a heavy slap in the face of the United States itself. Jerusalem was taken by the Israelis by force, a fact to which even the United States officially has admitted. President Bush reiterated on 3 March that his country supports a unified Jerusalem whose final status will be determined through talks. Yet, the U.S. Senate brazenly showed partiality toward Israel in passing the resolution, which violates international agreement and willfully ignores the wishes of the people of the Arabic nations. Does this also reflect the stand of the U.S. Government? People cannot but ask what the U.S. Government's attitude is toward this issue? They will wait and see.

### **U.S. Disarmament, Arms Sale Position Criticized**

*HK6204131090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Apr 90 p 6*

[“International Jottings” by Zhu Ji (4376 1015): “Reduction of Arms or Resale of Weapons?”]

[Text] As revealed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Government recently submitted a secret report to Congress, listing weapons with a total value of \$30 billion that could be sold to some Third World countries. Part of these weapons, with a value of \$9.8 billion, may be sold in 56 transactions.

As is known to all, the United States is a large seller in the arms trade, and makes good money through such transactions. However, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the weapons that the United States plans to sell are “the weapons that would have to be destroyed once the agreement on reducing conventional arms in Europe is concluded.” This is an issue worth considering. Weapons are used in wars; in order to prevent wars, arms must be reduced. Therefore, disarmament has also been the strong demand of the peace-loving people of the world. In the past, when the superpowers were contending for world hegemony, they spared no effort to

expand arms, and the shadow of war hung critically over the earth like the sword of Damocles. Today, they are complying with the detente trend of the times in the world and beginning to reduce their arms. This is naturally a good thing. However, if the weapons being removed from Europe are not destroyed but sold to other countries, especially to some hot spots in the Third World, then this is no different from kindling the flames of war in those areas. This will just create new regions with latent tension and go against the original purpose of disarmament and the wishes of the world's people. U.S. Government officials tried to justify this practice with this argument: The production lines in the defense industry must continue to maintain normal operation when the Pentagon is to reduce its budget. How much iron has been wasted in order to cast the present heavy sword? Although the United States has great national strength, it now also finds it hard to shoulder the burden of too heavy military expenses. Reducing military expenses will certainly be favorable to its efforts to lower its budgetary deficit and to develop the economy. However, if it continues to maintain large-scale production in the defense industry while carrying out disarmament, people cannot but question what benefit such disarmament will bring to world peace. Only when the production of weapons is also reduced along with a reduction in the existing arms will disarmament be really beneficial to the maintenance of world peace.

**LIAOWANG Views U.S. Human Rights Report**  
*HK0204152090 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 13, 26 Mar 90*

[Article by Meng Yi (1322 6318): "People of Various Circles in Beijing Denounce the U.S. 'Human Rights Report' for Interference in China's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] The "Human Rights Report" issued on 21 February by the U.S. State Department has arbitrarily condemned, attacked, and intervened in China's internal affairs such as politics, economy, society, culture, and education, arousing great indignation and concern among people of various circles here.

**National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee Member He Ying Refutes the Attack and Slander Against China by the U.S. "Human Rights Report"**

He Ying, NPC Standing Committee member, said that this "Human Rights Report" was a report pieced together solely for political ends and regardless of objective facts. He said: The counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing last June was a conspiracy to overthrow China's legitimate government and subvert the socialist system, and it was totally correct and necessary for the Chinese Government to take decisive measures to protect law and order in accordance with law. This was China's internal affair, and the United States has no right to interfere. Now, the just action by the Chinese Government has earned support and understanding from more and more countries and peoples. A good proof was the

veto on the so-called "China situation" resolution, created by some Western countries such as the United States, by a majority of votes, on 6 March at the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission.

He Ying said: At a time when the truth of the event was revealed to the world, the U.S. Government handed out this report and repeated the broken lie and rumor, with the purpose of exerting pressure on China from without, so as to force China to give up the socialist system; it also indicated that some anti-China forces in the United States had been deeply involved in the storm.

He Ying assailed the "Human Rights Report" for utilizing the Tibetan problem to write essays which accused China of "forbidding demonstrations in support of national secession and posing a threat to the unity of the country," and of "not tolerating the religious method of preaching Tibetan independence." He said: Tibet is an inseparable part of China's territory, and this is a fact which even the United States has not denied. When China forbids secessionist activities in breaking up the country and destroying the country's unity, what guilt does it have?

He pointed out: The United States has no right to comment on the human rights problems in other countries. Inside the United States the cases of trampling on human rights are too common. Up to now blacks and other minority peoples are still being discriminated against in the areas of politics, employment, education, and elsewhere. The Ku Klux Klan has frequently committed crimes, and there are numerous cases of citizens suffering from persecution, not to mention the crimes committed by the United States domineering overseas and killing innocents there.

He Ying stressed that the Chinese people will never halt in face of pressure exerted by any foreign country, and that any attempt to use the mean trick of hegemonism and power politics to handle New China will be made in vain.

**The Experts and Scholars of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Analyze the Essence of the U.S. "Human Rights Report"**

After analyzing the U.S. "Human Rights Report," the experts and scholars of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences pointed out: This report used a large amount of information without actual sources to distort facts and truths, and condemned and assessed China's various realities with the viewpoint and measurement of the United States; the aim was to oppose China's socialist system. The following examples are clear proofs:

The "Report" intentionally confounded right and wrong, causing confusion in opinion. It ignored facts and truths and the stipulations of China's law, and arbitrarily called the serious criminals who created turmoil and rebellion "guardians of democracy, freedom, and human

rights," while saying the punishment of the crimes committed by these criminals imposed by China in accordance with the law was "violation of human rights." China has always paid attention to protecting its citizens' rights, and to this end it has adopted many legislative measures in recent years. Even the "Report" has to admit that "China's criminal law prohibits random arrest and imprisonment" and "China's procuratorate carried out investigations into unlawful arrests and confessions extorted by torture," but it contradictorily views the phenomenon of deviation from law during law enforcement, announced and revealed by China itself for the sake of preventing such deviation, as proof of "violation of human rights," and even calls China's investigation into private enterprises and punishment of persons evading taxes, all carried out in accordance with law, "violation of human rights."

The leading position of the CPC in China's state affairs is a historical choice by the Chinese people. The Chinese Government is formed through election by the representatives of the various nationalities in China. China's laws are formulated, amended, and abolished through certain procedures followed by corresponding state organs. The appointment and dismissal of Chinese officials at various levels is carried out in accordance with law, and both are determined by the wishes of the people. In the "Human Rights Report," the accusations against China concerning the aspect of human rights has a secret intention. China has always followed the UN aims and principles, respected and promoted human rights, and opposed foreign countries and international organizations interfering in China's internal affairs using human rights issues as a pretext. China holds that the question of a citizen's rights in a particular country is in essence an affair which should be dealt with internally.

For citizens in China, many of their problems, such as employment and daily life, have to be solved by their work units. This is a manifestation of the ascendancy of the socialist system, and is a guarantee of rights such as the right to work provided by the state to the citizens, but the "Report" views the Chinese people enjoying this kind of right as "being restrained," calling the residents' committees, which are organized by the people themselves and for the people themselves, "units keeping an eye on the behavior and attitude of the people."

It is the usual practice in every country that assembly, association, processions, and demonstrations must comply with state law and local regulations. The United States follows this practice too, and international human rights documents have clear stipulations on this. But the "Report" makes an arbitrary condemnation on this, and says without any evidence that "these regulations deprive demonstrations of their power to oppose socialism and China's leadership organs," revealing completely the author of the report's real purpose; that is, to object to the socialist system and China's legitimate government.

Resident identity cards is a system generally adopted by various countries. China's practice of this system is to enable identity cards to become the most efficient proof of individual identity in legal terms for citizens, so as to ensure the legitimate rights of citizens and protect social order. Chinese people are not restricted as they travel within the country or work in places outside their registered permanent residence. But the "Human Rights Report" accuses the Chinese Government of adopting the identity card system to "restrict the movement of citizens within the country." This is totally an accusation with a secret intention.

China's Constitution and law ensure equality between men and women, and protect the legitimate rights of children and minority nationalities, and for this purpose a series of measures has been taken. But the "Human Rights Report" views the shortcomings and problems occurring during the course of attaining the above-mentioned purpose—shortcomings and problems also criticized by Chinese public opinion—as racial, religious, and other kinds of "discrimination." Its aim is explicit without further elaboration.

#### **State Family Planning Commission's Press Spokesman Condemns the United States for Arbitrarily Attacking China's Population Policy**

The press spokesman of the State Family Planning Commission pointed out: Whatever population policy is pursued, it is completely the internal affair of a sovereign state, but the U.S. "Human Rights Report" wilfully distorts and arbitrarily attacks China's population policy and family planning work, wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Population expansion has become a global problem, causing concern among various countries, he said. China is the most populous country in the world, with a comparatively backward economy and culture, and relatively inadequate per capita natural resources. For the vital interests of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government has taken family planning as a basic national strategy. The Constitution stipulates that the practice of family planning is an obligation citizens should fulfill. China's family planning policy has earned support and understanding from the people. Over the past 10 years, the great efforts in population control and the outstanding results won by China have brought about marked returns to China's economic construction and the upgrading of people's living standards; this has been recognized and praised by international opinion, including just opinion in the United States. But the U.S. "Human Rights Report" distorts facts and confounds right and wrong, slandering China's family planning policy without basis in fact.

He gave examples: The allegations that Chinese students violating family planning policy while studying in the United States have suffered political persecution after returning home, and that China has also practiced forced abortion in Tibet, are pure fabrications.

This spokesman pointed out: In Tibet Autonomous Region, other than asking the Han staff to practice family planning, China has never carried out family planning among Tibetan herdsmen, not to mention forced abortion. This is a fact known to everyone, but the "Human Rights Report" goes so far as to ignore this basic fact; its intention is really a puzzle.

**State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs Personages Refute With Facts the U.S. Attack on China's Religious Policy**

A person concerned from the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council used a lot of facts to refute the distortion of and attack on China's religious policy contained in the "Human Rights Report." He pointed out: China's Constitution stipulates clearly that PRC citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief. The citizens who have religious belief and the citizens who do not are equal politically, and no state organ, social group, or individual must discriminate against citizens who have religious belief or citizens who do not. According to law, the state protects all normal religious activities and the legitimate rights of religious groups. Various religious groups can, based on their own characteristics, have autonomy to manage religious affairs, run religious schools, publish religious materials, and print religious scriptures.

He said: The essence of the pursuance of the religious policy by the Chinese Government is to enable the issue of religious belief to become one of choice by citizens, as well as the privacy of citizens. Over the past 10 years, in order to implement the religious policy, and to ensure the normal religious activities of citizens, the Chinese Government has adopted a series of measures. Since 1979, in order to restore religious places, renovate temples and churches, and protect religious relics, the central government alone has allocated funds of 100 million yuan. At present, the five great religions in China have more than 2,000 religious organizations of various ranks, have restored and operate almost 50,000 places of religious activity, and have opened more than 40 religious schools, while each of them has printed and published on its own a number of religious books, printed matters, and bibles. The citizens' rights of religious belief are fully respected and protected. The government has also attached great importance to the role played by people of religious circles. Throughout the country, more than 9,000 people of religious circles have been elected as deputies to people's congresses at various levels and as members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, to participate in consultation and discussion on important national affairs, playing a vital role. But the "Human Rights Report" ignores these facts which are visible to all, and slanders the Chinese Government, saying that it "keeps watch on" religious activities and that "religious freedom is strictly limited." This can only reveal its wilfully created lies to achieve some unspeakable aim.

This person pointed out: China's Constitution stipulates that in accordance with law the state is to protect every normal religious activity. China's religious groups and affairs are not subject to domination by foreign forces, and various religions follow the principle of self-determination in running religious associations on their own. No person is allowed to utilize religion to carry out activities to disrupt social order, endanger citizens' health, or hinder the state education system. But, he pointed out: Some forces from the international religious arena, in order to realize their attempt to control China's religious groups, have stepped up penetration activities against China day after day in an organized manner, supported some people materially and spiritually while also buying them over, interfered in China's religious affairs, destroyed unity within religious circles, affected social stability, and tried to achieve their plan of "peaceful evolution" through religious channels. These the Chinese Government of course must reveal and resist, and must bring to trial the individual reactionary elements when there is firm evidence.

He said: The Chinese Government has never arrested or detained any citizen because of the question of religious belief, while there are indeed individuals who have disguised themselves with religious clothes to carry out activities of opposing the socialist system and disrupting national unity and social stability, jeopardizing the country's and the people's interests. This has exceeded the domain of religion, and indeed is not an issue of belief. The U.S. "Human Rights Report," under the pretence of "human rights," slanders China on "persecuting" people of religious circles with no evidence whatsoever.

**An Official of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Reveals the Mean Tricks Employed by the U.S. "Human Rights Report"**

Some people here pointed out: The writer of this "Report" has woven lies and rumors together, seeking help from ambiguous terms such as "possibly," "allegedly," "many independent observers believe that," and "unconfirmed reports" etc., and distorting facts and truth. It even views some remaining backward phenomena which have not been wiped out in Chinese society, such as wife-beating, as examples when accusing China of lacking "human rights protection."

Lu Taishan, an official of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said, giving examples, that the "Report" had adopted the trick of quoting out of context, as in citing an announcement made by the procuratorate in 1989. The announcement said that in the first half of 1989 there were 41 registered cases of judicial personnel being investigated for breaking the law, a 57.7 percent increase over the same period of the previous year, but the "Human Rights Report" only cited the percentage, omitting the absolute number of "41 cases." This omission has received much thought, otherwise, the small number of 41 cases would not have been so strange even in the United States, let alone in China, a country with 1.1 billion people.

In addition, the announcement of the procuratorate said that the procuratorate received 21,838 complaints of infringement upon citizens' democratic rights and personal rights, and of abuse of power; after investigation, and deducting those which could not constitute crimes, 5,719 cases were registered and looked into, among which 2,146 cases involved infringement upon citizen's democratic rights and personal rights. But the "Human Rights Report" did not make any distinction, and called all 21,838 cases, which clearly contained two categories of cases—INFRINGEMENT UPON CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND ABUSE OF POWER—as "cases involving torture." But, in fact, the so-called "cases involving torture" registered by prosecutorial organs numbered 2,142, one-tenth of the number cited by the "Human Rights Report." It should be pointed out in particular that we announced these cases because we wanted to eliminate these phenomena, and this was not mentioned in the "Report" by its author.

The above-mentioned examples indicate that for the purpose of attacking and slandering China on "violation of human rights," the U.S. "Human Rights Report" has adopted any means available, fair or foul, the official said.

### Soviet Union

#### CPC Views Concern Over State Changes

HK0204110090 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese  
No 150, 1 Apr 90 pp 6-8

[("Notes on a Northern Journey" by staff reporter Lo Ping (5012 0393); "Lamentations of a Secret Document"]

[Text]

#### Besieged From All Sides, High-Ranking Cadres Expressed Pessimism and Disappointment

The first spring of the 1990's does not belong to the Chinese people, still less does it belong to the dictatorial regime.

The CPC is accustomed to saying the "situation is excellent," but now it has finally cried in alarm that the situation is not good.

This was revealed in an important document disseminated by the CPC Central Committee to high-ranking cadres in early March. This document, approved by the Political Bureau, had no alternative but to relate the changes in the situation since the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee from 5 to 7 February. This suggests that the CPC is besieged by all kinds of pressures from international reactionaries, international hostile forces, and the mainland pro-democracy movement. Therefore it is quite worried and many high-ranking cadres have lost their confidence in the future of the CPC.

#### "International Reactionary and Hostile Forces Are Directing Their Spearhead Against Our Country"

The document points out that "international reactionary forces" "are directing their spearhead against China." Thus it can be seen that the CPC has strongly felt its deteriorating position in the world. The document disheartenedly says:

Following the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the Western bloc, headed by the United States, and other international hostile forces may possibly impose heavier pressure on our country and exert new sanctions against us. In January this year, despite strong opposition from the Chinese Government and people, the U.S. Congress—Senate, and House of Representatives—reapproved a revised bill on imposing sanctions against China in an attempt to continue their sanctions against China by legislative means. The U.S. Department of State will soon announce what it calls a "human rights report" aimed at wantonly attacking China by groundlessly villifying China as having "committed all crimes related to human rights." All this indicates that following the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, international reactionary forces will direct their spearhead against China. We must make full mental preparations against this and must not cherish any unrealistic illusions.

#### "Heavier Pressure, Bigger Difficulties, and More Confusion"

The document admits that the changes in the Soviet Union have had a bigger impact on China than the revolutions in Eastern Europe, that external pressure has added to China's difficulties, and that there have been stronger feelings of pessimism and disappointment in the party about the present situation and the future of the CPC. The document bitterly says:

The Soviet Union is the first socialist country established by Lenin. Its evolution will produce a bigger impact on China than the drastic changes in Eastern Europe. The heavier pressure imposed on China by the Western bloc, headed by the United States, and other international hostile forces will add to our difficulties. It is possible that this adverse current will deepen some people's mental confusion and cause them to worry about how much longer the banner of socialism can be upheld and whether we can defend this socialist land.

#### "Domestic Reactionary Forces Will Make Trouble, " "The Struggle Will Be Acute"

The document appraises that the mainland prodemocracy movement will rise again. This reveals the CPC's misgivings about prodemocracy activities. But apart from chanting empty slogans, the CPC does not have any effective and practical methods to stop a surging prodemocracy revolutionary tide. The document laments:

Those reactionary forces that obstinately stick to their bourgeois liberal stand and are hostile to socialism are

sure to stir up trouble, provoke incidents, and undermine political stability in an attempt to shake the socialist system. The situation is complex and the struggle will be acute. We must... make full mental preparations and pay close attention to the development of the situation.

This document fully suggests that the CPC, the so-called "vanguard of the working class," is scared to death by the worker movement. The document points out:

It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises, particularly among enterprise employees who are facing work suspension and waiting for job assignments.

There is a need to maintain a high degree of vigilance against provocations by hostile forces and to eliminate all unstable factors in the bud.

#### **High-Ranking Cadres Are Required To Study the Document**

In a low-key manner high-ranking cadres are required to view the situation:

We should have full confidence in overcoming the negative influence brought about by the surrounding situations and should concentrate our minds and efforts on our domestic work.

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee issued a circular to the entire party requiring party cadres at and above the bureau and departmental levels to "concentrate their time and efforts on studying" this document, which is marked "confidential" and entitled "Reference Material Concerning the CPSU Central Committee's February plenary session." Each of these cadres is also required to express his stand in the course of study.

The beginning of this document strongly criticizes and repudiates Gorbachev by name and points out that his humanitarianist and democratic socialism runs counter to Marxism. The document expresses hostility to Soviet reforms and reformists.

#### **It Convicts Gorbachev of This "Crime"**

"From 5 to 7 February the CPSU Central Committee held an enlarged plenary session, at which Gorbachev made a report. The plenary session approved a draft program of action, proposed revising the constitutional provisions on the leading position of the CPSU in preparation for the implementation of a multiparty system, reconsidered democratic centralism, and suggested exercising the presidential system in preparation for the establishment of all kinds of federal relations. Gorbachev said in his report that the Communist Party 'should not force its legalization by legal means' but 'should instead give up its legal and political superiority.' He deemed it necessary to 'reconsider' the principle of democratic centralism and to introduce 'all-embracing democratization.' He proposed 'setting up a presidential

system,' demanded 'granting the president all necessary powers,' and suggested changing the Soviet state system 'so as to provide the possibility for the existence of all kinds of federal forms.' Gorbachev called these proposals 'humanitarianist and democratic socialism,' which violates the basic principles of Marxism. As a matter fact, it is a reassertion of the socialist democracy of the Second International under new historical conditions. In essence it negates the class struggle in the international arena, changes the nature of communism, and pursues Western parliamentary democratic politics."

#### **The General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] Took the Lead in "Repudiating Revisionism"**

This is the first time that the CPC has convicted Gorbachev of such a crime in a formal document. The purpose of the CPC Central Committee in issuing this document and requiring high-ranking cadres to study it is to stabilize these cadres' minds, to remove the influence of Soviet evolution, and to straighten out deviationist ideas in the party. The General Political Department of the PLA was the first to follow the demand for repudiating Gorbachev's new ideas. In line with the instructions of the Central Military Commission and Yang Shangkun, the General Political Department required the party committees of all major military regions, services, and arms to study the document, to express their support for the Central Committee, and to clarify their attitude of repudiating revisionism. But how can an unconvincing document like this mislead clear-minded people? This document expresses lamentations at a time when communism is declining.

#### **Deng Liqun's Draft Resolution on Combating Revisionism Is 6,000 Characters Long**

Of course, some diehards in the CPC will carry out a deathbed struggle to save the nonhumanitarianist and totalitarianist socialist system. Deng Liqun, leader of the conservatives, followed the instructions of Wang Zhen et al in forming what they called a group to repudiate Soviet revisionism. Before the Sixth Plenary Session, Deng Liqun submitted to the CPC Central Committee a draft resolution on repudiating Soviet revisionism. This 6,000-character-long draft resolution was personally corrected by Wang Zhen and submitted to the Political Bureau.

But while holding talks with Jiang Zemin and other Political Bureau Standing Committee members on the eve of the Sixth Plenary Session, Deng Xiaoping unexpectedly proposed: "It is advisable that we restrain from rushing the resolution through." He also pointed out: First of all we should mobilize the entire party to perform our own work well; I do not favor issuing documents like the "first to ninth comments on the CPSU" [in the 1960's the CPC made nine comments on the CPSU, asserting that it had deviated from Marxism and taken a revisionist line].

**Will Deng Xiaoping Et Al Be Able To Evoke the Serious Consequences?**

Eventually this resolution could not get through the Sixth Plenary Session.

Deng Xiaoping's decision suggests his worry at the possibility of the Soviet Union approaching the United States as a result of China's criticism of Soviet revisionism, and of the CPC becoming more isolated.

If the CPC refuses to take the democratic road and still obstinately insists on "saving socialism," will the consequences not be very serious?

To resist and repel the Western trend and the powerful impact of the democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, CPC top leaders are playing tricks to deceive and fool the people.

**Deng Xiaoping's Instructions To Conduct "Education in National Conditions" Throughout the Country**

After Gorbachev announced the abolition of one-party dictatorship in the Soviet Union, Deng Xiaoping immediately sent for Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and other party, government, and military leaders. The main ideas of his remarks are as follows: "Everything is clear now. Some veteran comrades are still around and can help you tackle major problems of right and wrong. As I have said, we must not budge a step in matters concerning the four cardinal principles." Deng Xiaoping also instructed that principle party, government, and military leaders must practice socialism in China, stress China's national conditions, and proceed from these national conditions. He pointed out the need to conduct "education in national conditions" throughout the country.

**Learning From Lei Feng and Wang Jingxi, the Iron Man; "This Is Traversing the Old Road in Old Shoes"**

In line with Deng Xiaoping's instructions, the CPC Central Committee decided to launch large-scale "education in national conditions" throughout the country. As it demanded, this should start with Political Bureau Standing Committee members. Leading cadres at all levels are required to go to and stay in the rural areas, factories, and army units and conduct "education in national conditions." In addition, the whole nation should learn from Lei Feng, Wang Jingxi of the Daqing oilfield, and the PLA. Some people say this is wearing old shoes, traversing the old road, and repeating old remarks...

Facts have proved that these obscurantist tricks are aimed at keeping the people ignorant. What results will these tricks produce at a time when the people's political standard has improved?

**Using Poison Against Poison: Showing the Videotape "Eastern Europe in Turmoil"**

CPC top officials worked out a trick of "using poison against poison."

At the end of January and in early February, a government-made videotape entitled "Eastern Europe in Turmoil" was shown in state organs and organs of the Beijing Municipal CPC committee and government under the pretext of "study." This videotape records the downfall of communist parties in East Germany, Romania, and Poland, particularly the predicament Warsaw Communist Party cadres were in after the Polish Solidarity government confiscated the city party committee building and canceled the expenditure for the Communist Party.

**Poisoned, Some Party Members and Cadres Drew a Deep Sigh**

This videotape aroused strong repercussions among high-ranking cadres. Even those who previously supported the students' prodemocracy movement drew a deep sigh after watching the videotape. They held discussions and aired their views, saying that if the pro-democracy movement succeeded, the Communist Party would step down; if the Communist Party stepped down, Communist Party cadres would have no way out. Therefore, out of their instincts to protect themselves, those cadres began to strongly oppose the pro-democracy movement. Many Communist Party cadres even wept bitterly and expressed their determination to share a common fate with the communist party and the government.

Indeed, this method produced results. After watching the videotape, diehard cadres expressed even deeper hatred for the pro-democracy movement, Gorbachev, and "bourgeois liberalization."

**Creating Political Rumors and Accusing Gorbachev of Being a Spy**

To resist the "Western trend," one of the tricks was to create political rumors.

In mid-February, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL], and the General Political Department followed the instructions of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and compiled a full set of what they called study material for the masses. Apart from this, they created political rumors asserting that Gorbachev was a U.S. spy.

Some cadres in departments under the CYL Central Committee took the rumors for granted and spread them as an oral document. Some CYL members at the grass-roots level even regarded these rumors as absolutely true. They used this method to uglify Gorbachev and negate the Soviet democratization movement.

All kinds of attempts and tricks to remove the influence of Soviet and East European reforms can only hoodwink some people. We believe the majority of the people have sharp eyes and will find a way out for China by summing up the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### RENMIN RIBAO Examines Cambodia Situation

HK0204062790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
21 Mar 90 p 4

[Newsletter from RENMIN RIBAO reporter team: "The Nature of the Cambodian War Has Not Changed—An Eyewitness Report on Cambodia (Part Two)"]

[Text] Vietnam announced that it "had withdrawn all its troops" from Cambodia by last September, and that it "did not allow a single soldier to remain there." Now Vietnam calls what is happening in the Cambodian battlefields "a civil war." Some plausible opinion has also arisen in the world to make it seem that the nature of the Cambodian war has changed. What is the actual situation?

#### Large Numbers of Soldiers in Concealment

In February this year, we interviewed military personnel of the resistance forces and some ordinary people in the liberated zones, and asked questions from the elderly, children, and housewives. They disclosed through various aspects the fact that the Vietnamese troops are still overrunning the Cambodian territory, and are killing and wounding the Cambodian people.

By pointing in his military map, a certain high-ranking military officer of a resistance force told us that the Vietnamese troops are staying in Cambodia in large numbers. He said: With the information in hand, 30,000 well-organized Vietnamese troops have concealed themselves, 30,000 have mingled with the troops of the puppet government in Phnom Penh, and particularly large numbers of soldiers have concealed themselves among the people. Vietnamese military officers either marry Cambodian women and stay with them in order to carry out secret activities, or conceal themselves among the Kampuchean militia in plain clothes, waiting for commands.

The Vietnamese troops stationed in various battlefields of Cambodia are pressing on with their fight against the resistance forces. Commanding officers in all military areas have a very thoroughgoing understanding of the activities of the Vietnamese troops. They each told us:

The 330th division, and the 50th division which is newly organized, and others of the Vietnamese troops are fighting continually in the battlefield of Battambang. They are mainly concentrated along the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway and the 5th and 10th highways, and in Battambang city. In Troeung area in the 10th highway, troops of the 330th, 309th, and 50th divisions are

making a face-to-face engagement with the National Army. The Vietnamese 302th division is stationed in Siemreap Province in which there are still many Vietnamese troops. Many so-called Vietnamese experts still stay in the battlefield north of Sisophon. They are actually military advisers or commanders who are staying in the county city to give distance commands. Along the Tonle Sap Lake, the Vietnamese troops in (Daze) [6671 0463] are stationed in 100 wooden boats, and there are 300 wooden boats of Vietnamese troops in the vicinity of the (Delaha) [1795 2139 0761] River. Several thousand Vietnamese troops are stationed in Kompong Chhnang city. In the east, the Vietnamese troops are also carrying out activities. Moreover, the high-ranking Vietnamese officers concentrated in Phnom Penh are still commanding their forces in various battlefields against the resistance forces.

Vietnam has not only concealed its troops in Cambodia but also sent its troops back that were once withdrawn. Recently, the Vietnamese troops that were once withdrawn have come back in the Tonle Sap Lake. People living there see the Vietnamese sell fish by the side of the lake. These Vietnamese seldom speak; but when they speak they do speak unclear Khmer. In the southwest, some people reported, saying: "The Vietnamese are back again. They are now in Kompong Tralach." Prince Sihanouk pointed out recently that Vietnam sent nearly 20,000 soldiers into Cambodia within the three months since Vietnam claimed at the end of September last year that it had withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia.

#### Endless Ambition

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is mainly to give commands for battles. Senior Vietnamese commanders always talk with commanders on the battlefronts and give commands. Such commands as "aircraft, take off immediately," and "put up a resolute resistance," are even received by the telecommunications systems of the resistance forces. These signals also serve to encourage the troops of the puppet government in Phnom Penh. Whenever the puppet troops are defeated and escape, Vietnamese commanders command by saying: "You must not escape now because we Vietnamese have not left you!" The commands and cries of the Vietnamese troops in the battlefields have all been recorded and filed by the National Army. The Vietnamese troops are having a hard time in Cambodia; some of them have been beaten to death and others have been taken prisoner.

#### The Vietnamese Captive's Confession

On 7 February, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea captured a Vietnamese soldier in (Sineng) [2448 5174] of Battambang. On the next day, we hurried to the commanding headquarters set up by the side of the Mongkol Borei River, and we witnessed with our own eyes how the commander of the National Army in the military zone south of Sisophon interrogated the Vietnamese. He had fluffy and shaggy hair and was wearing

the uniforms of the Kampuchean puppet troops, and the front and pocket of his shirt are stained with blood all over.

To start with, the commander asked some preliminary questions about the Vietnamese captive. He answered: "My name is (Ruan Fengba). I am 27. I am a native of southern Vietnam and a medical officer at the grade of a lieutenant. I was sent into Cambodia in 1982 and I once served in the battlefield of Battambang. When Vietnam announced total withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia in September 1989, the troops and I withdrew to the (Hexian) [3109 0103] in the south of Vietnam. But in December the same year, we received an order and were sent back here again."

Question: "What had your senior said to you before you came here?"

Answer: "My senior officer told me that my mission is to help my friends with construction on the one hand, and help them fight their enemy on the other."

Question: "Who is your senior officer?"

Answer: "A major general called (Ruandai) [7086 1486]. He is not a doctor, but an officer who commands military operations. He has also come this time, and is now giving commands for battles in Battambang city."

Question: "How did you get into Cambodia?"

Answer: "Last December, I entered Cambodia through Kampot, and then I sneaked into Battambang through (Chajia) [5420 5231] and (Wudong) [3527 2767]. I came with 40 truckloads of Vietnamese troops totaling approximately 2,000 soldiers. Of them, 100 were sent into the 196th division of the puppet government. My assistant and I were sent into the secret service camp of that division. Although I do not know which Vietnamese divisions are now stationed in Battambang, I do know that there are still a large number of them there."

What happened to (Ruan Weiba) is nothing unusual. For example: On 11 October 1989, (Pang Chunxiong,) (Wu Wenhei,) (Fan Wenjian,) (Ruan Qingsong,) (Ruan Wenxun,) (Chen Yuezong) and others were captured at the scene by the resistance forces in the (Polang) battlefield of Samlot county in Battambang Province. A number of things were seized from them, including arms, weapons, and gunpowder, and a banner of the Vietnamese Youth League, and some books such as "literature and art of the military." On 2 November last year, the resistance forces also made captive some Vietnamese soldiers in Battambang including (Ruan Junbiao,) (Chen

Wenping,) (Dun Wencheng,) (Ruan Wenmo,) (Pang Wenqi,) (Ruan Yanghai,) (Li Wenshen,) (Ruan Wenhai,) and (Zhang Qingping.) They also found from them some weapons and gunpowder, and Vietnamese and Russian newspapers and magazines. The resistance forces have already shown this evidence to the world.

The large amount of evidence bears out that although there have been new changes in Cambodia, the nature of the struggle of the Kampuchean resistance forces against the Vietnamese has not changed. This is only the continuation of the anti-aggression war, which has been fought for 11 years and which is still a great and just struggle aimed at nationality liberation. They will win the victory in the end.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Li Peng Message Conveyed to New Beninese Leader

OW0304051790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0243 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Lome, April 2 (XINHUA)—The prime minister of Benin's transitional government, Nicéphore Soglo, said today he hopes China will offer further support and aid to his country, according to news from Benin.

Chinese Ambassador Zhu Yourong met this morning with Soglo to discuss promotion of China-Benin economic and technical cooperation. Soglo termed this cooperation a very effective model, because it meets the needs of the beneficiaries.

Zhu presented Soglo a congratulatory message from Chinese Premier Li Peng following Soglo's election as Benin's prime minister on February 27.

### East Europe

#### Qian Meets Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister

OW0304094390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0920 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met here today with Mircea Mitram, Romanian deputy foreign minister.

Also today, Mitram held talks with his Chinese counterpart, Tian Zengpei. They exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Mitram is making a stopover here on his way home.

## Political & Social

### Chronological Coverage of Seventh NPC Session

#### Screening of Companies Reviewed

OW0304062190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1558 GMT 16 Mar 90

[By reporter Chen Yun (7115 5366)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council and head of the National Leading Group for the Screening and Consolidation of Companies, said at Zhongnanhai this afternoon: The screening and consolidation of companies is deepening and is far from over, and the task in this regard is extremely arduous. We must act on the principle of being resolute, realistic, vigorous, and proper and carry out this task well.

Tian Jiyun revealed that the party Central Committee had decided to appropriately extend the time for screening and consolidating companies according to actual needs.

Today Tian Jiyun chaired a forum of responsible persons of inspection teams, consisting of representatives from the National People's Congress [NPC], the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and various democratic parties. The teams were organized to inspect screened and consolidated companies.

According to a report, since the party Central Committee and State Council passed the "Decision on Further Screening and Consolidation of Companies" last August, the national leading group for this purpose invited 96 NPC deputies, members of the CPPCC National Committee, and members of democratic parties to participate in the work of screening and consolidating companies. They organized themselves into 10 inspection teams and successively inspected 57 central departments and the seven provinces of Jiangsu, Hubei, Shaanxi, Jilin, Zhejiang, Guangxi, and Sichuan. Twenty-seven of them participated in a team for the examination of major cases. The Office of the National Leading Group for Screening and Consolidation of Companies also compiled materials on "situations inspected" and "inspection reports" and timely submitted its views and suggestions to the party Central Committee and State Council. These views and suggestions have received the attention of the relevant departments and localities and given impetus to the work of screening and consolidating companies.

Li Yi, Qian Min, Li Gui, Zou Yu, Chen Xian, Zhang Ting, and Xuezhi spoke at the forum. They fully affirmed the achievements made in this regard. However, they held that there still is a gap between what has been done and what is required by the party Central Committee and the people in closing down and merging companies, especially in investigating major or serious

cases. They hoped that resolute efforts will be made to overcome interference and difficulties, strengthen leadership, and investigate major or serious cases conscientiously and thoroughly, not perfunctorily. They also made suggestions on how to do a better job in screening and consolidating companies.

After listening to their speeches, Tian Jiyun said: Screening and consolidating companies is an important aspect of improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, deepening reform, and opening to the outside world. The party Central Committee set the three tasks of closing down and merging companies, investigating and handling cases, and formulating rules and regulations for companies. These tasks must be carried out conscientiously, not perfunctorily.

He said: It is very difficult to screen and consolidate companies, and this involves many aspects, especially policy. Screening and consolidating companies must be conducive to developing the socialist commodity economy. We must implement the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality. The levels of economic development in various localities and departments are uneven, and companies are quite different from one another. We should not go after a certain ratio in closing down and merging companies, neither should we seek uniformity in this regard.

Tian Jiyun also stressed: A system of responsibility for departmental and local leaders should be practiced in screening and consolidating companies. Without the principal leaders assuming responsibility it will be impossible to do a good job in screening and consolidating companies.

In conclusion, Tian Jiyun fully affirmed the promoting role played by the inspection teams consisting of NPC deputies, members of the CPPCC National Committee, and members of democratic parties and expressed thanks to them. He hoped that they will continue to support, help, and supervise the work of screening and consolidating companies.

At the forum, He Yong, vice minister of supervision, made a report on the investigation and handling of cases discovered during the screening and consolidation of companies.

#### Fu Hao Interviewed on Stability

HK0304025790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 22 Mar 90 p 3

[‘Political Discussion Chapter’ column staff reporter Ding Gang (0002 0474): “A Just Cause Is Bound to Win Support—An Interview with Fu Hao, Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee”]

[Text] On the eve of the National People's Congress [NPC] and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], at the Weiqiao Hotel this reporter

interviewed Fu Hao, vice chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee to elicit his opinion on our country's social, political, and economic stability and the development of our country's foreign relations.

**Question:** In the past year the development of our country's foreign relations encountered new trials. What in your opinion are the experiences worthy of serious summing up?

**Answer:** Since "4 June" last year, our relations with some other countries have run into difficulties. We did not want this to happen and the responsibility does not lie with us. During the past nine months the party central authorities and State Council made correct decisions on a range of important domestic and foreign issues. What should be specially mentioned is that we have adhered to an independent, self-determining, and peaceful diplomatic policy. With the concerted efforts of the people, and the support and sympathy of peace-lovers around the world, the situation in the country has become increasingly stable and our foreign relations are developing in a good direction. As Premier Li Peng says, the springtime for our country's diplomatic activities is arriving.

The NPC has also done considerable work in this aspect. We have positively and actively launched friendly exchange activities with the parliaments of various countries, telling them the truth, clarifying facts, and securing an understanding of our country's socialist undertakings by the majority of foreign friends. Meanwhile, we have clearly stated our solemn stand concerning intervention in our internal affairs by a very small number of countries. Last September I led a team attending the 82d Conference of the Parliamentary League in London. At the conference a supplementary motion was raised by some delegates in an attempt to interfere in China's internal affairs. However, having listened to our explanation which spelled out the truth to the various delegates, the conference rejected the motion. This indicates that our undertakings are just. In international affairs, whatever is just will receive China's support. Our friends are all over the globe. Of course, this is inseparable from the stability of our country. Without it, it would be hard for people to believe us.

**Question:** How will the Third Session of the Seventh NPC influence the further development of our country's foreign relations?

**Answer:** Diplomacy is the extension of internal politics. This is a basic principle in the study of diplomacy. I have been engaged in diplomatic work for exactly 40 years. During this period, and especially since the Third session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the breakthroughs in our country's foreign relations have deepened my understanding of this principle. For the last decade or so our country's stability and brilliant achievements have laid solid foundations for the development of foreign

relations, which has in turn greatly contributed to stability and economic construction. The agenda for the current NPC session again embodies "supplementary" relations.

Without a doubt China will continue to pursue the reform and opening policy. Instead of retreating there will be more openness than in the past. The current session includes examination of the Government Work Report, the "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law (Draft)," and the "Amendment to the Sino-Foreign Joint Venture Law (Draft)." This kind of work will of course directly promote the development of our country's foreign relations. For instance the amendment to the "Sino-Foreign Joint Venture Law" is needed because the law has become inadequate with opening up to the outside world; the amendment is being put in place for a more opened door and improved policies.

We have much work to do and the most important aspect is unifying the whole—the high and the low—of the country, and tackling one's job well. Only when we have tackled our own jobs properly can we stand on undefeated. It is also the best answer to the very small number of countries intent on imposing so-called sanctions on China.

**Question:** The year 1989 saw tremendous changes. What influences will these changes have on our country?

**Answer:** Last year saw the greatest changes since the Second World War. Tension has eased—speaking for armaments and wars. On the other hand the relaxation does not mean world peace. Old contradictions have yet to be resolved while new ones continually crop up. Hegemony, and especially power politics, is still seriously affecting world peace and the development process. The current turbulent international situation is not as negative as imagined by some—there is a positive side to it. The key is that we must have a sense of urgency and exploit every factor at the opportune moment and deal with domestic construction properly. Meanwhile, we will adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and strengthen relations and exchanges with countries as we have done in the past.

China is a big country whose stability not only corresponds with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people but also with the people of the world and international exchanges. Most foreigners I have had contact with over the last several years consider that China should be stable. An increasing number of perceptive people have taken China's stability as an important element in world peace. I believe that as the economy, society, and politics further stabilize, socialist China will definitely make bigger contributions to world peace.

**Zhejiang Governor on Work Report**  
*OW0304114490 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO  
in Chinese 23 Mar 90 p 1*

[Dispatch from Beijing by reporter Ye Zhangmu (0673 2874 2606)]

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 March, comrades of the second group of the Zhejiang delegation to the current National People's Congress [NPC] session continued to examine and discuss Premier Li Peng's government work report. Zhejiang Governor Shen Zulun was the first speaker at the discussion meeting.

Shen Zulun said: The government work report delivered by Premier Li Peng on behalf of the State Council is comprehensive and honest. It gives explicit guiding principles and clearly sets the task for 1990.

He said: The "report" seeks truth from facts while allowing some leeway in assessing last year's work. The people we have contacted, including the masses, people's deputies, and government personnel at various levels, are generally satisfied with last year's work. We can say that the vast number of cadres and the masses are much more satisfied than they have been in the past. This is also our feeling from the recently concluded People's Congress session in our province. I fully support Comrade Li Peng's statement that China won a great historical victory last year. Last year was an unusual year. Under extremely difficult conditions, the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council enabled us to conquer every difficulty and brought about a marked turn for the better in the work on the political, ideological, economic, and other fronts of our country. The path to overcoming difficulties has been opened, and the prospects for success are evident. We are filled with confidence about this.

Shen Zulun said: It is of great importance to review and sum up the work of 1989. While reflecting on the current situation and offering opinions and suggestions on examining and discussing the government work report, it is necessary for us to review and sum up our work over the past year. This is because last year's practical work will be of vital significance in further unifying the minds of cadres at various levels and the people around the country, plucking up our national spirit, overcoming current difficulties, and ensuring that China's socialist construction is advancing on the right track. Comrade Li Peng's report dwells on six valuable experiences China gained last year. This is a very good summary. These are exactly the questions that gave us profound ideological education through last year's practical work. However, these experiences are not only the summary of last year's practical work, but also the summary of the positive and negative experiences we have accumulated in past years. Having traversed the tortuous course in these years, we have a cool head about the past and future. Every one of the six experiences summed up in the "report" contains both positive and negative experiences and lessons we have gained. These experiences were not gained easily, but were obtained at a certain price. When we hear about them, we feel that they touch our hearts. In conjunction with the practical work we are doing, we should earnestly study these experiences. We should earnestly grasp them and use them in our future work. I believe these are vital spiritual assets that give us confidence to overcome difficulties and win victories.

### Guangdong Delegate Views Party

HK2503024690 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Lin Ruo, provincial party committee secretary and delegate to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) speaks on how to establish closer relations between the party and the masses.

This afternoon, this station's reporters Fang Lei and Yi Keji, together with Guangdong Television's reporters, made a special visit to Comrade Lin Ruo, who is attending the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, at the Beijing Hotel, asking him to express his understanding of how to strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses and to build an honest and clean government.

Lin Ruo: [Begin recording] The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee convened not long ago adopted a decision to strengthen the relations between the party and the masses. This decision is of great practical importance and far-reaching historical importance. At present, we stress the necessity of maintaining social stability. We should do a better job in economic improvement and rectification and deepening the reform, and in further implementing the basic line laid down by the Central Committee. A vital condition is to maintain social stability. To achieve this, we must establish closer ties between the party and the masses. Party members should often go deep among the masses and help them solve their problems with production and daily life. In this way, the masses will work together with us to speed up the present construction. On the other hand, given the fact that our party is now in power, and we carried out reform and open policies in the last decade, party-member cadres are liable to cut themselves off from the masses. If we do a good job in establishing closer relations with the masses, that would help build a clean and honest government. Since last year we have required cadres to make public two things [not specified] and subject themselves to supervision by the masses. This practice proves effective in improving party-people relations. Our basic level cadres get in touch with the masses every day. If we continue with this practice, we will greatly improve the relations between the party-member cadres and the masses. We call on party members to play an exemplary role, stepping forward to bear hardships and enjoying comforts after the people. The party leadership should take action to prevent party members from abusing power for personal gain. If you serve the people heart and soul, the people will surely support you. If you abuse power for personal gain, you will certainly distance yourself from the masses. Therefore we must make conscientious efforts to build a clean and honest government, strengthen ideological and political work, and, in particular, carry out the decision made by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee point by point. With the above done, we will build closer relations between party-member cadres and the masses.

**Deputies on Nationalities Unity**

*OW0304085090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Sidelight on Session: "Aspiration of People on Grasslands"]

[Text] To strengthen unity among various nationalities, maintain stability in Inner Mongolia and in the country, and insure long-standing order and stability in the state is a common aspiration of all the people in Inner Mongolia. This is a deep impression that our report got from the panel discussion meeting of the Inner Mongolia National People's Congress [NPC] delegation in examining the report on the work of the government. The 61 members of the Inner Mongolian NPC delegation are of eight nationalities including Mongolian, Han, Hui, Man, Olunchun, Owenk, and Daur.

NPC Deputy Batu Bagen, standing committee member of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said: The reunification of the motherland and the unity among various nationalities constitute the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our great cause. Particularly at a time when we are feeling outside pressure and facing difficulties at home, we need even greater efforts to strengthen unity among people of various nationalities and join our efforts to overcome difficulties. In his report on the work of the government, Premier Li Peng had dwelled upon the important issue of nationalities. As seen from the situation in Inner Mongolia, one of the factors that attributes to maintaining political, economic, and social stability in the autonomous region is the fact that we have advocated the policy of strengthening unity, especially the unity among various nationalities, of vigorously developing construction, and of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world.

NPC Deputy Buhe, chairman of the autonomous regional government, talked about unity among various nationalities and stability in close connection with the actual situation in Inner Mongolia. He pointed out that unity and stability are the most important factors in doing work regarding various nationalities. For a protracted period of time, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has carried out extensive education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and on the party's nationalities policy among its cadres and masses. It has also developed various campaigns to commend those who have distinguished themselves in promoting unity among various nationalities and disseminated good experiences in strengthening unity. Great unity among all nationalities, social stability, and a booming economy have prevailed in the autonomous region. In 1989, the number of livestock was the highest in history, while the autonomous region reaped a second harvest of grain crops. The rate of growth in industrial production in 1989 was 11 percent higher than that in 1988. The per capita income of an average herdsman reached 1,038 yuan.

Hexigezhabu, a NPC deputy of Owenk nationality, said: Our banner is an advanced collective for unity among various nationalities and progress in the autonomous region. All our achievements in production and construction are closely connected with efforts made by people of all nationalities to learn from and help each other.

Suhe, a NPC deputy of Daur nationality, said: With the help of the technicians of the Han nationality, we have built a vegetable oil plant, a chemical plant, a fine starch factory and a chocolate plant, changing the situation in our area where a large number of peasants and herdsmen live. In 1989, the total agricultural and industrial output value reached 200 million yuan for the first time.

Bai Luyong, a NPC deputy of Olunchun nationality, said: With the help from the state, most of the hunters have left the forests and are engaged in farming and raising livestock. Their production and living conditions have greatly improved.

Many deputies of Han Nationality also said: The cadres and people of Han nationality who account for a large percentage of the population in the autonomous region are highly responsible for doing the work of strengthening unity among various nationalities. They should increase their awareness in helping people of all nationalities achieve unity.

**Further Curb on Crime Pledged**

*OW2903103090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0646 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Liu Fuzhi, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, pledged here today to keep cracking down on serious criminal offences as a major and long-term task for the country's procuratorial organs.

While China's social order in general was stable last year some factors leading to social instability still existed, Liu said while addressing the on-going annual session of the National People's Congress.

He said that criminal cases increased dramatically in some places, where offences including murder, robbery, rape and harassment by hooligan gangsters were still rampant.

According to Liu, procuratorates throughout the country handled requests by public security authorities to arrest a total number of 632,300 people last year, of which arrest warrants for 548,960 people were issued.

Of the 604,200 suspected offenders handed over by the police last year, Liu said, 520,257 were prosecuted.

He said that the procuratorial organs tightened their fists in cracking down on serious criminal offenders during the quelling of the unrest and counter-revolutionary rebellion last year.

Some of these criminal offenders, he said, were involved either in plotting and commanding the rebellion in an attempt to overthrow the government, robbing guns and ammunition or killing soldiers and policemen. Others were engaged in conducting counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation or undermining public security and social order, infringing upon the property and right of other citizens.

However, he added, "the procuratorates did not pursue the legal liabilities against those people who made radical statements but did not violate the criminal law."

With close coordination from the police and courts, Liu said, the procuratorates also took an active part in cracking down on robbery and the abduction and sale of women and children.

They were also engaged in the campaign against the "six evils" and took actions against criminals roving on the trains, the chief procurator said.

Last year, he noted, procuratorates also set up files and conducted investigations in 15,298 criminal cases involving the dereliction of duty and infringement upon citizens' democratic rights. About 2,000 of these cases were serious ones causing human casualties or heavy economic losses, Liu added.

#### Presidium Passes Many Documents

OW0104054990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0236 GMT 30 Mar 90

[By reporters Li Shangzhi (2621 1424 1807) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] met for the second time at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The meeting first adopted a draft resolution of the NPC session on the Government Work Report and decided to distribute copies of the draft to all the delegations for review before voting on it.

Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, delivered a report on the committee's examination of the implementation of the 1989 economic and social development plan and on the 1990 draft plan. The meeting passed the report and decided to distribute copies of it to all the deputies.

The meeting also adopted a draft resolution of the current NPC session on the implementation of the 1989 economic and social development plan and on the 1990 plan. It decided to distribute copies of the resolution to all the delegations for review before voting on it.

Chen Muhua delivered another report at the meeting, explaining the NPC Financial and Economic Committee's examination of the implementation of the 1989

state budget and discussing the 1990 budget. The meeting adopted the report and decided to distribute copies of it to all the deputies.

The meeting also passed a draft resolution of the current NPC session on the implementation of the 1989 state budget and on the 1990 budget. It decided to make copies of the resolution available to all the delegations for review before voting on it.

Also adopted at the meeting were draft namelists of the candidate for the chairmanship of the People's Republic of China's Central Military Commission and candidates for members elected to fill vacancies on the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. The meeting decided to distribute copies of the draft namelists to all the delegations for deliberation.

The meeting also adopted a draft decision of the NPC Standing Committee to accept the resignations of committee members He Jingzhi and Wu Juetian. It decided to release copies of the draft decision to all the delegations for review before voting on it.

#### Recognition of Patriotism Sought

HK3003032790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 30 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Two members of the National People's Congress [NPC] presidium will call on the State Council to recognise the patriotism of Hong Kong people during a presidium meeting to be held tomorrow.

Xu Jiatun, the former director of the Hong Kong Xinhua Branch and Ma Man-kei who represents Macao, said they would raise the issue at the meeting.

And they hoped the State Council would consider revising the section regarding Hong Kong in the Government Work Report.

Another Presidium member, Henry Fok Ying-tung, who left Beijing yesterday afternoon is unlikely to attend tomorrow's meeting.

At present, the Hong Kong and Macao delegation has only three representatives at the presidium.

The report, by Premier Li Peng, said China should be vigilant as an extremely tiny minority were using Hong Kong as a base to subvert the central government and the socialist system.

The report and a strongly worded warning from Beijing has revived public anxiety in Hong Kong.

Many NPC deputies from Hong Kong have suggested that the report should have portrayed Hong Kong in a more positive light in order to boost confidence in the territory.

They suggested the report should also recognise that the majority of Hong Kong people are patriotic and concerned about the development of China.

"Revision of Government Work Report is possible but at this stage, I could hardly make any predictions whether our proposals and opinions would be accepted," said Mr Xu.

He added the presidium would not be informed about any revisions until they received the finalised work report before deliberations on April 4.

Meanwhile, a senior Chinese official has said that Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress should allowed to serve on the Hong Kong legislature from 1995.

The remarks by Lu Ping, a vice director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, were made during a banquet on Wednesday, according to one of the deputies present, Cheng Yutong.

Speaking after attending a panel discussion for the Hong Kong and Macao delegation yesterday, Mr Cheng said Mr Lu held that Hong Kong people could play the "dual role" as early as 1995 when the legislature would be carried over to 1997 by the "through train" proposal.

Mr Cheng said that according to his understanding, the Basic Law would be contravened if NPC deputies were barred from serving on the Legislative Council.

### Hong Kong Basic Law Discussed

*OW0104060190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[By reporters Li Zehong (2621 2344 4767) and Li Anding (2621 1344 1353)]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—On the afternoon of 28 March, the atmosphere was spirited in the conference room on the second floor of the Building for Distinguished Guests of the Beijing Hotel. At the conference room, Hong Kong and Macao deputies attending the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] were having an earnest discussion of the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone. After Deputy Ma Wanqi announced that the meeting began, deputies took the floor one after another. Their common voice was that the basic law was acceptable to the majority of the people in Hong Kong and that all of them were for it.

Deputy Liao Yaozhu, a well-known Hong Kong lawyer, is a member of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee. She had taken part in the whole process of the drafting of the basic law. She was the first to speak at the meeting. She said: Members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee had taken into consideration opinions of people of all strata and had numerous consultations with them. It can well be said that the basic law is a result of these consultations. In the past, some people had different opinions, or even disputes, about the basic law. This is understandable. For instance, regarding the political system, some people said the democratization process had been too slow, while the majority of people

of Hong Kong thought that our democratization process had been too fast. In drafting the basic law, we could not just listen to the opinions of one side. The basic law has taken Hong Kong's overall interests into consideration and is aimed at bringing democracy to Hong Kong step by step.

Deputy Zheng Yaotang, chairman of the Council of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, said he agreed with Liao Yaozhu. He said: It is understandable that some people in Hong Kong have different opinions on the basic law. Hong Kong is a pluralistic society. People of different strata have different social status and social interests, and therefore have different demands. For instance, the industrial and commercial circle's demands are different from those of the working circle. It is impossible to make everyone happy and accept the basic law. It is a remarkable achievement now that the majority of the people in Hong Kong accept the basic law.

During the discussion, Hong Kong and Macao deputies unanimously agreed that the basic law reflects the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Statement and the great idea of "one country, two systems." They said: The basic law regains China's sovereignty over Hong Kong while ensuring Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. As a member of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone, Deputy Zheng Yaotang understands every article of the draft basic law very well. After he arrived in Beijing, he again read over all the articles of the draft basic law. He said: In the process of drafting the basic law, drafting committee members extensively sought opinions of people in Hong Kong and Mainland China, and accepted rationalization suggestions by people of all circles. The draft of opinions on the basic law did not contain the article stipulating that the International Labor Treaty continues to be effective in Hong Kong. It was added to the basic law after the labor circle voiced its opinions. Articles on insurance for retired workers were also incorporated in the basic law. Therefore, the labor circle is quite satisfied with the basic law.

Deputy Xu Shixiong, chairman of the Hong Kong Scholars Association, also a member of the Consultative Committee, said: Basically, articles on economic affairs of the basic law were written after the Drafting Committee heard opinions of the Consultative Committee on numerous occasions. These opinions were put forward by the Consultative Committee after it had widely sought opinions from people of various sectors. They reflect opinions of the majority of the people in Hong Kong.

"I vote for it!" Deputy Li Liansheng, president of the Hong Kong Xinjie Federation of Mass Organizations, said. He said the basic law guarantees a high-degree autonomy in Hong Kong and the people of Hong Kong can accept it.

Deputy Chen Youqing, chairman of the board of the Hong Kong Bank of Commerce, built a six-story mansion last year. He said: I have full confidence in Hong Kong's future. Articles of the basic law that maintain Hong Kong's position as an international financial center, that ensure that no foreign exchange control will be exercised, that guarantee free operations of Hong Kong's financial industry and market, and that guarantee freedom in capital flow into and out of Hong Kong satisfy Hong Kong's financial circles and make foreign businessmen happy.

**Macao Member on Basic Law**

*OW0104134790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0408 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Interview with NPC Deputy Ma Man Kei by XINHUA reporter Li Zhehong (2621 2344 4767): "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Sets an Example for Macao"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)— The submission of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (draft) to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] for approval is an especially heartening event for Ma Man Kei, a member of the Committee for Drafting Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. He said: The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region provides a legal guarantee for the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. It has also set an example for a projected similar law for Macao.

Deputy Ma Man Kei told this reporter: In the past few years, I have been closely watching the drafting of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Hong Kong basic law fully reflects the spirit of the Sino-British Declaration and the concept of "one country, two systems." It has taken into account state sovereignty and national dignity as well as the actual conditions in Hong Kong. Therefore, it may be said that it is a great masterpiece of international significance. It has set a good example for solving the Macao question.

Deputy Ma Man Kei compared Hong Kong with Macao. He believes that there are many similarities as well as dissimilarities between the two regions. The similarity is that both regions are part of the Chinese territory. The dissimilarity is that Hong Kong was occupied by Britain after the Opium War while Macao was rented to Portugal as a place to dry drenched goods and later Portugal forced the Qing government to sign a treaty making Macao a trade zone. It was not occupied by Portugal as a result of war. Moreover, negotiations on the Macao issue between China and Portugal have been smooth. Now with the Hong Kong basic law as a reference, the drafting of the Macao basic law would be comparatively easy.

Not long ago, 22 Macao basic law drafters from Beijing visited Macao to solicit opinions extensively and held

discussions with various social groups, including Portuguese descendants. Their visit had great impact on Macao and they were given a warm welcome. Before that, Macao basic law drafters began the work of collecting public opinion in 1988. It is certainly possible to draft a basic law to represent the interests of all quarters in Macao.

Ma Man Kei said: Macao residents and I are very encouraged to see that Premier Li Peng attached great importance to Hong Kong and Macao in his government work report. We are also encouraged by the great interest shown by people in mainland in the draft law. As a member of the Committee for the Drafting Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, I am now more confident than ever.

**Li Peng Bolsters Position**

*HK3103032490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 90 p 9*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, has considerably bolstered his position during the National People's Congress (NPC).

His Government Work Report, first presented to the NPC on March 20, is expected to be passed largely unchanged when the session closes on Wednesday.

And his trip to Moscow in late April, during which he is expected to come to an historic agreement with the Soviets on demilitarising the Sino-Soviet border, will consolidate his reputation as an "international statesman".

In his report, Mr Li outlined a package for re-floating the economy by loosening up the money supply.

Various deputies, including the governors of several provinces, have endorsed the anti-recession programme as "practical and to the point".

In his briefing for the deputy chairman of the British Conservative Party, Lord Young of Graffham, Mr Li was confident enough to say that "the great majority of NPC deputies have expressed satisfaction towards the work report".

More important, the head of the State Council seems to have been able to keep in check protests by coastal cadres that the central Government has been taking back financial and other powers from the provinces.

After the NPC, Mr Li is expected to hold another round of talks with officials in coastal cities to renew his credentials as a supporter of the open door policy.

Mr Li, whose popularity had plummeted in the wake of the Tiananmen Square crackdown last June, has been busily cultivating a "populist" image.

When attending the small group discussion of Guizhou province NPC members, he signed autographs for dozens of deputies.

"Li Peng has acquitted himself well of the job of simultaneously listening, jotting down notes and signing autographs," the official CHINA NEWS SERVICE said.

When Mr Wang Chaowen, the Governor of Guizhou, playfully expressed apologies for the trouble heaped on the prime minister, he said:

"Signing autographs is no problem. It's much easier to handle than a loan request form you!"

Last Monday, Mr Li, who has the reputation of being media-shy, mustered the courage to face a horde of Hong Kong and Taiwan reporters who had button-holed him in the Great Hall of the People.

When asked about the embarrassing June 4 events, Mr Li said: "Please go and interview the people and ask them what they think."

That Mr Li's position has been strengthened is mainly due to the solid support he enjoys from such orthodox patriarchs as Mr Chen Yun, Mr Deng Yingchao and Mr Peng Zhen.

"We are full of confidence in China's future," Mr Li told visiting Thai Foreign Minister, Mr Sitthi Sawetsila.

"Despite the fact that some Western countries are imposing economic sanctions against China, we are confident we can persevere in our pursuit of the realisation of the four socialist modernisations."

### Minority Areas Stability Viewed

*OW3103144190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0527 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[By reporters Zhou Liang (0719 0081) and Wu Huijing (0702 2585 0513)]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)—Wu Jinghua, National People's Congress [NPC] deputy and vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, told reporters that Premier Li Peng clearly defined in his government work report the need to bring about further stability in our country's political, economic, and social development. The idea that "the stability and unity of the whole country are inseparable from the harmony of ethnic relations and from the stability in nationality autonomous regions" is completely correct.

Wu Jinghua said: The closed relationship between China's various nationalities—which is built on the basis of equality, unity, and mutual assistance—is the historical result of the joint building of material and spiritual civilizations by China's various nationalities. It is the result of the efforts of all nationalities in their struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism. The relationship has been further consolidated in

the course of new democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our country has worked out our path on nationality work with Chinese characteristics. Correct policies have been formulated and implemented in identifying nationalities, equality among nationalities, national autonomous regions, and common prosperity of all nationalities. People of various nationalities have equal political and legal status. Autonomy laws for minority nationality areas have been implemented. At the current NPC session, 56 nationalities have their own deputies. They are able to meet to examine state affairs. In the decade-long reform and opening to the outside world, China's minority nationalities have scored tremendous achievements in opening to the outside world and opening to economically developed areas at home. Productivity in minority nationality areas has greatly improved, and people's living standards have been markedly improved. Economic exchanges between various nationalities, professions, and individuals have become more extensive and closer and the nationality relationships have become more harmonious.

However, for historical reasons, many people among China's minority nationalities are still living in a state of poverty. With the policy of help-the-poor areas; with the support of the economically developed regions in the form of personnel, technology, and materials for minority nationality areas; and with the efforts of the local masses the problem of clothing and food for people in poor minority nationality areas has been solved. Minority nationalities have a very deep affection for the party and socialism.

Wu Jinghua also talked about some destabilizing factors in nationality areas. He said: Comrade Li Peng pointed out in his report the need to "resolutely maintain the idea of unification of the motherland and the need for maintaining great unity among all nationalities." Premier Li Peng's remark is realistic and to the point. Productivity in the vast minority nationality areas is underdeveloped. Gaps exist with the developed areas. The wish of minority nationalities to achieve rapid economic and cultural development conflicts with the backward productive forces. If we do not look into these problems, take coordinated steps to solve these problems, strive to develop the productive forces in nationality areas, eliminate gaps, and bring about common prosperity for all nationalities, then the harmonious relationship between nationalities and stability in nationality areas will be affected. Each nationality has its own customs, habits, religious faiths, and value concepts. Each has its different psychological traits. We should respect the customs, habits, religions, and fine cultural traditions of various nationalities. We should correctly implement the policy on nationalities. Failure to do so will affect the harmonious relationship among nationalities and stability in minority areas.

Wu Jinghua said: Premier Li Peng advanced further requirements for nationality work when he talked about doing a good job in 10 areas this year. We should continuously implement the law of autonomy in nationality areas in the future. National autonomous areas should accelerate formulating autonomous regulations and relevant detailed rules for implementation, so as to form a set of complementary laws and legal systems. Governments at all levels should follow the plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and continuously call upon economically developed regions to do a good job giving economic, technological, and educational assistance to minority nationality areas. Governments at all levels should make economically developed areas render cultural assistance to minority nationality areas and help minority nationality areas shake off poverty and become rich. At the same time, we should earnestly spread the party's policy on nationalities, Marxism, and nationality views in Mao Zedong Thought to all the people in the nation, particularly to all levels of leading cadres and to youth. Newspapers, magazines, television, radio stations, and other means of propaganda should consider the spreading of the above policy and views as their duty. Their duty is to help all nationalities raise their awareness, to help them conscientiously persist in the ideas of the unification of the motherland and promote the great unity of all nationalities, and to make them join efforts to bring about further stability in our country's political, economic, and social development.

#### **Wang Hanbin on Basic Law**

OW0304055090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1253 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)—Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Law Committee, said today that the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] is a creative masterpiece of historic and international significance.

Reporting today to the Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on the examination made by the NPC Law Committee on the PRC Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, Wang Hanbin said that deputies on his committee, after examining the draft basic law from 28 through 31 March, universally maintained that it is a very important Chinese law and a masterpiece of major historic and international significance. He said: Recovering Hong Kong and removing the disgrace the Chinese people have suffered for 150 years after the Opium War are long-cherished aspirations of the Chinese people, and reunifying the motherland and revitalizing China are sacred, historical missions on our shoulders. The "one country, two systems" formula is a general principle China laid down for settling the Hong Kong issue and reunifying China, and the Chinese Government has expounded its basic principles and policies in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, which was ratified by the Third Session of the Sixth

NPC. In addition to codifying these principles and policies into law, the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR also provides a legal guarantee for realizing in Hong Kong the great concept of "one country, two systems." The basic law is a major step taken by the Chinese people in reunifying the country; it is significant for restoring Chinese sovereignty in Hong Kong in 1997 and for preserving and developing long-term prosperity in Hong Kong; it certainly will have a far-reaching influence on accomplishing the great cause of national reunification.

Wang Hanbin said: The deputies maintained that the general principle of "one country, two systems" is embodied in the various provisions of the draft Basic Law of Hong Kong SAR, including those which provide that Hong Kong SAR is an inseparable part of the PRC and a local administrative region directly under the central people's government, that it enjoys a high degree of autonomy and administrative and legislative powers and independent judicial power and final adjudication, and that it will not institute the socialist system and policies and will preserve its capitalist system and way of life for 50 years. The deputies maintained: The draft law governing the political system of the Hong Kong SAR, based on Hong Kong's legal status and its actual needs, provides that a democratic political system compatible with Hong Kong's situation should gradually be developed there by taking the interests of all social strata into consideration. This is quite proper. In addition to preserving China's national sovereignty and unity and territorial integrity, the basic law—in the light of Hong Kong's history and reality—also provides that systems and policies different from those in China should be instituted in Hong Kong because this is good for Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity and reflects the common aspirations and fundamental interests of people in the whole country, including countrymen in Hong Kong. This shows the practicality of the provisions and their compatibility with the actual situation. The deputies said they would approve the law at the current NPC session, but proposed that, after it has been promulgated, the law should be widely publicized in Hong Kong and other parts of the country so that countrymen in Hong Kong and people throughout the country will work hard together for its implementation and for Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity.

He said: The deputies believe that the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR is the result of the joint efforts made by the members of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, people of all walks of life in Hong Kong, and people throughout China, and that it is the product of collective wisdom. Since the inception of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR in July 1985, its members have worked with one heart and mind, conscientiously and cooperatively, and pooled their wisdom and efforts in a spirit of loving the motherland and Hong Kong. The entire process of drafting the law has been permeated with democracy and openness. Every differing opinion was fully discussed, differing views held by even a few persons were earnestly

stated, and the questions under discussion were made public. The Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR and the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee published the text of the draft in newspapers twice, comprehensively solicited opinions in Hong Kong and other parts of our country, and seriously considered good opinions and rational components of differing views. All articles of the draft, the three annexes and appendices, and the patterns of the regional flag and emblem were decided by a majority vote of two thirds of the membership of the drafting committee in secret ballot. The broad masses of Hong Kong compatriots and people throughout the country are quite satisfied [bi jiao man yi 3024 6525 3341 1942] with the Draft Basic Law. The deputies are satisfied with the drafting committee, which lived up to the great trust placed in it and effectively accomplished the arduous task of drafting the Basic Law. The deputies also praised the Consulting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR for having played a very good role in collecting and reflecting opinions and promoting understanding, and appreciated the committee's contributions.

Wang Hanbin said: The Law Committee has met in accordance with the NPC rules of procedure and the NPC decision on the procedure for examining the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR and on the voting method, and has examined the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR on the basis of the opinions of the various delegations which conducted initial examination. The Law Committee is of the following view: Article 31 of the PRC Constitution reads, "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions." The Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR accords with the Constitution of our country because it was formulated in accordance with the Constitution and in line with the concrete conditions of Hong Kong. The stipulations of the Draft Basic Law with respect to general principles, the relationship between the central authorities and the Hong Kong SAR, the fundamental rights and duties of residents of the Hong Kong SAR, political structure, economy, education, science, culture, sports, religion, labor and social services, external affairs, the interpretation and amendment of the Basic Law, and the stipulations in the three annexes accord with the general principle of "one country, two systems" and with our country's basic policy toward Hong Kong. They are in line with Hong Kong's actual situation and needs, conducive to Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity, and in the fundamental interest of Hong Kong compatriots and the people throughout China. The Law Committee agrees to the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, including its Annex I, "Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR;" Annex II, "Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR;" and Annex III, "National Laws To Be Applied in

the Hong Kong SAR;" as well as the draft patterns of the flag and emblem of the Hong Kong SAR. The Law Committee suggests that the Presidium examine the Draft Basic Law and submit it to the NPC session for adoption.

He said: The Law Committee examined the draft decision of the National People's Congress, drafted for the NPC by the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, on the method for the formation of the first government and first legislative council of the Hong Kong SAR. The Law Committee considers the draft decision feasible because it embodies the principle of establishing a democratic political structure step by step, protects our state sovereignty, and helps ensure a smooth transition. The Law Committee suggests that the Presidium examine the draft decision and submit it to the NPC session for adoption.

He said: The Law Committee, after examination, agrees to the proposal of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR on the establishment of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Law Committee believes that the establishment of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is of great significance to the smooth implementation of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR. The Law Committee has prepared a draft decision on suggesting that the proposal be approved. The Committee suggests that the Presidium examine the proposal and submit it to the NPC session for deliberation.

#### Wang on Joint Venture Law

*OW0304034090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1228 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)—Wang Hanbin [chairman of the National People's Congress Law Committee] today delivered a report at the Presidium of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC on the results of the NPC Law Committee's examination of the draft amendment to the PRC Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures Law.

He said: Deputies to the committee deliberated on the draft amendment 28-31 March. They maintained that, since the law became effective 10 years ago, it has played a significant role in opening China to the outside world and in bringing in capital and advanced technologies and managerial expertise from foreign countries. While the law is still a practical law on the whole they are of the opinion that, as the nation continues to open to the outside world, certain articles and paragraphs of the law should be revised and replenished on the basis of the actual experiences gained from opening to the outside world during the past 10 years.

Wang Hanbin said: The Law Committee members deliberated on the draft amendment on the basis of the views of all delegations as well as the views of members to the

11th and 12th meetings of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. The Law Committee maintained that the revision and replenishment made by the State Council to the law in accordance with the views of the NPC Standing Committee members are practical and in line with the actual situation. The draft amendment's provisions governing nationalization, requisition, and board chairman of joint ventures and the length of their operation are all very important. The revision and replenishment to the Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures Law—which have been made on the basis of China's decade-long experiences in bringing in foreign capital—foreign investors' reasonable demands, and certain international norms will create an even better investment environment for foreign investors and play a more positive role in encouraging foreign investment. First of all, they will increase foreign investors' confidence and heighten their sense of security by reaffirming that opening to the outside world and bringing in foreign capital are a long-term national policy of China. Second, they will encourage foreign investment, give foreign investors better guidance, and encourage them to set up capital-intensive and technology-intensive joint ventures as well as other joint ventures which are significant for China's national economic development in accordance with China's industrial policy. Third, they will encourage foreign businessmen to draw up long-term plans, continue to increase investment in their joint ventures and provide us with new and advanced technologies instead of making short-term plans for recovering investment in a short time. While it concurs with all the provisions in the draft amendment, the Law Committee, in accordance with the views expressed by some deputies, proposed that the texts of four provisions of the draft be properly rephrased.

Wang Hanbin also explained three issues:

1. Certain deputies held different views on the fifth provision of the draft amendment—the provision concerning the length of operation of joint ventures. In this connection, the State Council has revised the draft amendment in accordance with the views expressed by the NPC Standing Committee. The original draft version reads: "The parties of a joint venture may or may not choose to specify the length of their operation in their contracts;" and it has now been revised by the State Council to read: "The joint ventures of certain trades should specify the length of their operation; and the joint ventures of certain trades may or may not choose to specify the length of their operation." The joint ventures which do not have to specify the length of their operation referred to here are primarily those capital-intensive and technology-intensive enterprises, enterprises which require a long period to recover their large investments, and enterprises which are significant for China's national economic development. Exempting these joint ventures from specifying the length of their operation is in the interest of both China and foreign investors. The State Council will make a ruling as to what types of joint ventures should specify the length of their operation and

what types of joint ventures may or may not choose to specify the length of their operation. This being the case, the Law Committee proposed that this provision in the draft amendment not to be changed.

2. Certain deputies maintained that the text of the first provision in the draft amendment concerning nationalization and requisition of joint ventures should be revised. Considering the fact that the Law Governing Foreign Funded Enterprises already has had the same provision, the proposed changes are essentially the same as the provision of the draft amendment. If the Law Governing Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures is changed to read differently, the change might give rise to certain unnecessary misunderstandings. Thus it is proposed that this provision in the draft amendment not to be changed.

3. Some deputies cited certain specific issues and proposed that guidelines be drawn up in implementation regulations. The relevant authorities of the State Council are revising the implementation regulations and these issues will be studied at the same time.

#### Jiang Warns of Unrest in Meeting

HK3103015890 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 31 Mar 90 p 1

[By Cheung Po-ling in Beijing]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party chief has warned the Army of possible disturbances in Beijing arising from anniversaries in connection with last year's pro-democracy student movement.

Jiang Zemin made the warning in a closed-door meeting with the People's Liberation Army delegation to the National People's Congress this week.

He said the Army should not relax their ideological defence in the next two months.

The period includes April 15, the anniversary of the death of former Communist Party general secretary Hu Yaobang, which touched off last year's protests; May 4, the 71st anniversary of an historic 1919 student-led protest movement and June 4 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

"Of course, we should not be afraid, but all the departments should be equipped with ideological preparations," said Mr Jiang, who is chairman of the party's Central Military Commission.

"If a small minority of people including those of the foreign forces do arouse disturbances, we have to stop it at the budding stage and we must not be soft-handed."

Mr Jiang's speech disclosed the Army's anxiety of possible failures to maintain the country's stability in the next two months.

In the speech, Mr Jiang also explained why defence spending increased substantially in this year's budget.

"Recently, we've expanded the expenses of defence. Some people in the West ask why we should have such a rise at a time when we reiterate (the necessity of keeping) peace," he said.

"I say our expenses on military is not much. We have a three million strong military force which spend some US\$4 billion (a year) while Japan which has only a 300,000-strong army spent US\$30 billion."

"It (Japan) is a loser during the World War II, why do they need so much money for military? Our defence expenses are already little and a small increase is natural and reasonable."

"We don't have the least intention to instigate a war."

"Who dare to touch (our country) would be bound to fail. We're not a militant people and what China needs the most is a peaceful environment for the construction of our country."

Mr Jiang said China would not be soft when dealing with penetrations and attacks by "the international reactionary forces".

"The more rigid, the more they would fear you and the softer, the more they would bully you," he said.

"What I say here is to back you (the Army) up and give you support."

Mr Jiang also urged for unity of the army's leadership.

"International reactionary forces have tried to impose peaceful evolution on us from time to time, but those who want to eradicate communism from the earth will find it a vain attempt," Mr Jiang said.

### High-Level Party Conflicts Seen

*HK0204154990 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 150, 1 Apr 90 pp 9-11*

[“Notes from the Northern Journey” by Luo Ping (5012 0393): “Tear Off the Package of ‘Stability’ in the National People’s Congress”]

[Text] The main political melody of the current National People’s Congress [NPC] session (the Third Session of the Seventh NPC) includes the treble sound of “stability” and the bass of “restriction.” The volume of the treble drowns the bass, which also makes people feel a kind of terror and forms a heavy psychological pressure on the NPC deputies...

### The Main Political Melody of the NPC

In this article, I am not going to comment on the reactionary attitude of the massacre faction toward the 1989 democratic movement, which was maliciously repeated by Li Peng in his government work report, or his open threat to the Hong Kong people demanding democracy. Li's performance is certainly an exposure of the CPC's attempt to vigorously strengthen its ruling

machine. But in this “notes from the northern journey” article, I am not going to make a comment on that. I only want to report some facts to prove that the so-called “stability” is but an empty show of strength, while “restriction” is the real main melody. Moreover, the degree of restriction has rarely, if ever, been seen in all the previous NPC sessions.

In the same “notes from the northern journey” column in the March issue of CHENG MING, while providing a “namelist for high-level personnel changes,” I emphasized that some people in Beijing “do not believe that there will be major personnel changes in the March NPC session” and they gave two facts to support their view. “One of the facts is: the CPC’s Political Bureau held one meeting after another around the spring festival, urging to ensure that no disturbances will occur before the September Asian Games. The other is: Deng Xiaoping recently instructed that ‘there should not be great personnel changes in the next year, because it may make some people think of other matters and doubt the situation of stability.’ Prior to this, that is, around New Year’s Day, Deng Xiaoping repeatedly stressed: ‘Stability is an overriding important matter at present.’”

### Reasons for No Personnel Changes at the Top Level

Now things have become clearer. In the earlier stage, some major personnel changes were actually discussed at the top level and some old cadres had demanded resignation. Later, after a careful consideration and according to Deng Xiaoping’s instruction on “better have the matter postponed,” they drew back their resignation demand. Ideological work was even carried out by members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau among some old cadres who had demanded resignation: “At present, everything must be subordinated to the general situation of stability.” “Comrade Xiaoping recently said: ‘The political situation must be stabilized. Without stability, everything will only be an empty talk.’ ‘Only when there is real stability in society can we develop and find a way out!’...”

### The “Three Disadvantages” of Instability

For this reason, there have been no more top-level personnel changes except for the “peaceful handing over” of the post of chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC.

Why does Deng Xiaoping attach such great importance to “stability”? This reveals that they are afraid of instability, which is disadvantageous to their suppression of the domestic democratic movement, to resisting the influence of the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and to absorbing foreign funds to solve their economic difficulties. These three “disadvantages” may result in the complete failure of the CPC. This is also what Deng Xiaoping means by saying “without stability we cannot find a way out.”

**Only the Major Good News Rather than the Bad News Is Reported by the Document of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department**

In order to "maintain stability," the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department sent a telegram circular to various localities in mid-January. It said that the main task for propaganda work at present is to maintain political stability. All articles and news reports that are harmful to social stability, including those exposing the unhealthy practices of party cadres, major cases, and other matters on the dark side of society, should not be published. Directors of propaganda departments of all provinces and cities must personally take up the matters concerning newspapers, television, and broadcasts. In the current stage, reports should be focused on the learn-from-Lei Feng activity, the exemplary role of cadres, the working class being the masters of their own houses, and especially, the main party and government leaders of various localities going down to the grass roots and eating and living together with the masses as well as the "fish-and-water relationship" between soldiers and civilians.

**Psychological Attack Tactic and Preventive Inoculation**

This is the same tune as the spirit of maintaining close ties with the masses emphasized by the communique of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. In an attempt to win people's support by hook or by crook and to prevent the emergence of a new democratic movement, the CPC has resorted to the tactic of psychological attack.

Besides the psychological attack tactic, there is also a measure of preventive inoculation. The purpose is to reduce the noise in the conference hall where the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] sessions are being held.

Almost all the NPC deputies and CPPCC members to the current sessions had been "inoculated" before coming to Beijing: You must understand that you are not representing yourself, but the people throughout the province, or the party members throughout the province. Everyone could easily understand what it implied.

A telegram circular issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee required the main party and government leaders of the relevant localities to have a heart-to-heart talk with the NPC deputies and CPPCC members who would attend the meeting, asking them not to pose difficult questions to the central authorities at the meeting.

**Seal the Lips of the NPC deputies**

These remarks were just like a gag sealing the lips of the deputies. That is why almost all deputies looked calm and even-tempered at the current NPC and CPPCC sessions, as if nothing had ever happened in China and nothing had ever happened in the world. This is indeed a political farce!

Another tactic is to put more worker-peasant-soldier deputies into the meeting place. The CPC Central Committee issued a circular some time ago, demanding all localities to increase the proportion of worker-peasant-soldier deputies. For example, the newly augmented worker-peasant-soldier deputies constitute almost one-fourth of the deputies from Beijing Municipality. Anyone can easily understand that the CPC has once again "favored" the workers, peasants, and soldiers only because they are more obedient and more easy to control and order about. These party members can more easily "maintain unanimity with the CPC Central Committee." This is another political stratagem!

**Deng Xiaoping: Hu Jiwei Is a Supporter of Liu Binyan**

However, just as fire cannot be wrapped in paper, the false situation of stability created by the CPC cannot cover up the disunity within the party.

Yan Mingfu's problem is known to all. He has been "involved" in Zhao Ziyang's case. Hu Jiwei has been dismissed from his post as member of the NPC Standing Committee and accused for supporting the democratic movement and the so-called "violation of rights." There is an inside story to this: Deng Xiaoping played a decisive role in dismissing Hu Jiwei from his post. He said angrily: "Hu Jiwei is too arrogant. He does not have the right to represent the people of Sichuan." (Deng is from Sichuan. Perhaps he is the most qualified person to "represent the people of Sichuan." Hu first had his status as a people's deputy annulled by the Standing Committee of the Sichuan provincial people's congress.) Deng also said: "When Hu Jiwei worked at RENMIN RIBAO in the past, he was already a supporter of Liu Binyan!"

**Yang Baibing Unable To Enter the Political Bureau**

Why did the CPC make Hu Jiwei the first target? The first reason is that it wants to make Hu's case a warning to others. Second, it wants to seal the lips of other NPC deputies on the question of the "4 June" massacre. Third, it wants to cover up the "big instability" with the "small instability."

Judging from personnel matters, the "big instability," or the internal contradictions at the top level, are continuously growing.

Some people in the know said that during the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Yang Shangkun and others did intend to put Yang Baibing into the Political Bureau. But since the top-level leaders could not reach unanimity on this question, Yang Baibing was not added to the Political Bureau.

No need to explain, the Yang family was reluctant to see this. This unusual event showed that the power struggle within the Political Bureau was not as simple as outsiders think.

**To Preserve Power and Life, the Old Men "Join Forces to Oppose Their Common Enemy"**

Of course, the old politicians have learned some lessons from the past. It seems the intensity of struggle among themselves has dropped.

Since the "4 June" incident, in view of the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and for fear that "turmoil" and "riot" may appear again in future, some old politicians have realized that in order to preserve power and life, they must stand together and "join forces to oppose their common enemy." Therefore, when differences on some questions arise among themselves, they are prepared to make certain necessary concessions to each other. As a result of these concessions made by both sides, Zhao Ziyang's case will be handled as a matter of ideological and political lines rather than affixing the responsibility for criminal offenses as Li Peng and others have earlier required.

Li Xiannian said: "Let go all that have gone. At present, we must maintain with all our strength the leading role of Comrade Xiaoping." This reflects the current mental status of the old politicians. Perhaps it is easier for the old politicians, or the old-men party, and the successor party to reach a compromise, but it is not so easy to ease the struggle between the successor party and the "princes party."

The contradictions between the heads of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Li Ruihuan is a good example of this.

**Li Ximing Openly Expresses His Resentment Against Li Ruihuan**

Recently, at three meetings held respectively by the municipal party committee and the central authorities, Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, openly expressed his resentment against Li Ruihuan and Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Zhu Rongji. He was also resentful against the praise given by Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other central leaders to Shanghai and Tianjin for handling well matters concerning the student movements there in the late spring and early summer of last year. At the end of January, at a work conference held by the municipal party committee, Li Ximing complained: "Just think, in the later stage most students on Tiananmen Square were from other provinces. Why could they come to Beijing? Had they not been given the green light by some people?" In fact, when the student movement started last year, Li Ruihuan, then secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, told the college students during a dialogue: "There should never be disturbances in Tianjin. If you want to hold demonstrations, I have no objections. But you must go to Beijing. If you want to go to Beijing, I will not let you walk there, I will let you go by bus." Then, large groups of students went to Beijing on vehicles provided by the municipal government.

**Chen Xitong Is Unhappy to Hear Jiang Zemin and Li Peng Commend Tianjin and Shanghai**

On the day following the "4 June" Incident, Mayor Zhu Rongji delivered a televised speech at the Shanghai television station, urging Shanghai workers to remove all the roadblocks. He said: "In order to report for duty on time, many old workers have to walk tens of li to their plants. Please bear in mind that we are relying on the working class, comrades! As Shanghai mayor, I must be responsible to Shanghai and to the Shanghai people. We are not going to impose martial law in Shanghai!" Immediately after his televised speech all the roadblocks were removed from streets in Shanghai, which ensured the normal operation of industrial production in the municipality.

The top leadership has on several occasions openly commended Tianjin and Shanghai for their performance in properly dealing with the student movement. Chen Xitong and Li Ximing were very angry about this. What is more, during the fifth plenum after the "quelling of the rebellion," Li Ruihuan was promoted to be member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Political Bureau and Jiang Zemin was even appointed general secretary, whereas Chen Xitong and Li Ximing, who had made "great contributions," were not promoted but became notorious. During a meeting of the Beijing municipal party committee in early February this year, Li Ximing rudely stopped a vice minister from speaking and chipped in: "What do you mean by Tianjin experience? Do you mean to drive students to Beijing to make trouble?" The vice minister was so taken aback that he did not know how to answer the question.

**Contradictions Among Top Leaders of the "New Generation" Will Further Intensify**

Li Ruihuan himself knows that Chen Xitong and Li Ximing have a grievance against him. For this reason he would rather make inspection tours in other cities and provinces than meddle in the affairs of Beijing. During the Spring Festival season, he inspected the preparation work for the Asian Games together with Wan Li. During the whole inspection tour Chen Xitong treated Li Ruihuan coldly. He and Zhang Baifa accompanied Wan Li throughout the tour but gave Li the cold shoulder. Even other leading people of the municipal party committee felt the unpleasant atmosphere.

It is believed that contradictions among the top leaders of the "new generation," such as Chen Xitong, Li Ximing, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, and Jiang Zemin, will further intensify in the days to come. There will be even more knotty problems among those officials at the next lower level, that is, among officials of different ministries and commissions and cadres at the provincial level.

An informed source told me that the CPC's top leadership has decided that those party and government cadres at and below the first and second ministerial and commission level, who fail to keep in line with the central authorities politically, or who disagree with the central

authorities on the "quelling" by force of the "4 June" Incident and show sympathy with the democratic movement, should be disgraced under the pretext of their involvement in economic malpractices instead of their political attitude. This is not difficult because almost all these cadres or leading cadres may have been involved in one economic malpractice or another.

#### Why Were the Vice Minister of Railways and Liang Xiang Removed from Their Posts

Not long ago a vice minister of railways was removed from his post on a charge of involvement in economic malpractices. In fact he was disgraced because of his political stance. This vice minister, during a party meeting, openly criticized Ding Guangen, former minister of railways, saying that Ding had gotten promotions by playing bridge with his superiors. This same vice minister complied with in public but opposed in private the directives issued by Li Peng during last year's "turmoil." At another meeting on railway transport service, he complained that the shortage of railway transport capacity was largely due to the Army's overuse of railway transport facilities free of charge. He said railway workers dislike two things—they do not like to serve special private trains and military supply trains. Someone informed against him after the meeting. So he was accused of "failing to keep in line with the central authorities." This single charge was serious enough to get him sacked.

It is said that Hainan Governor Liang Xiang was disgraced under a similar pretext—he was accused of economic anomalies. But in fact he was removed from his post because of his political stance. Someone informed against Liang, saying that he, while in office, let a number of people connected to Zhao Ziyang and some democratic activists flee from China. This hearsay has been spread widely.

#### Seventeen Senior Cadres Are under "Investigation" and Will Be Purged

A friend of mine who is connected to the top leadership told me that the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the State Security Ministry are "investigating" the cases of 17 leading cadres at the ministerial and commission level who are suspected to have divulged top secrets of the party, government, and Army and who have sold political, economic, and military intelligence to hostile forces abroad through underground channels in exchange for facilities enabling their children to study abroad. Among these 17 cadres are a deputy director of the State Bureau of Archives, two deputy directors of the General Administration of Customs, and a principal leading cadre of the State General Administration of National Defense [GUO JIA BIAN FANG ZONG JU 0948 1367 6708 7089 4920 1444]. The CPC central authorities have paid great attention to these cases. But what is interesting are the real motives of these high-ranking officials if they did "divulge secrets." Would it be possible for them to do so simply because they wanted

to assist their children in leaving the country to study abroad? It does not seem to be that simple.

Some people think the so-called "investigations" are nothing but a trick to cook up charges.

#### A Massive Purge Which Is Launched as Separate Operations

It appears that a political purge has already been started quietly among leading cadres at and below the ministerial and commission level. This purge is launched as separate operations rather than as a massive operation to be accomplished within a short period. Anyway, this purge will cause great shocks in localities and turbulences throughout officialdom. The consequence will be like a piece of burning wet paper which will finally be burned to ashes, and there is no doubt that the CPC regime will be faced with a higher degree of instability.

#### Tibetan Situation 'Stabilizing'

OW0304135190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1335 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)—Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, said here today that the situation in Tibet as a whole continues to develop in a good direction.

Ngapoi, also chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, told some 30 reporters from Hong Kong and Taiwan that the situation in Lhasa has been stabilizing and order has been basically restored since martial law was imposed on parts of the city in March last year.

He said that new progress has been made in the economic work due to the quelling of the Lhasa riots in March last year and as a result of the implementation of the policies of economic retrenchment and deepening the reform as well as the state's special policies on Tibet.

Last year, Tibet's GNP increased by 4.2 percent over the previous year, national income by 5.6 percent, grain output reached a new high of 530,000 tons and construction of infrastructure projects such as energy and transportation also progressed.

Per-capita income for peasants and herdsmen also increased to reach 397 yuan.

Agapoi said that the relations between the various nationalities in Tibet, between the Chinese Communist Party and the local people and between the Army and the civilians have also improved due to the implementation of the party's policies on nationalities, religion and the united front work.

The people in Tibet all long for stability, support leadership by the party, safeguard the unity of the motherland and firmly follow the socialist road, he added.

**Jiang Elected To Head Military**

*OW0304092390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0908 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin was elected chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China here today at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), the highest legislature in China.

Jiang, 63, is a native of Yangzhou City in east China's Jiangsu Province. He joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) and began working in April 1946. He graduated from the Electrical Machinery Department of Shanghai Jiaotong University in 1947.

He is now Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau, general secretary, and chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee. He is also a deputy to the Seventh NPC.

After 1949, he served as first deputy director of the Yimin No. 1 Foodstuffs Factory in Shanghai, first deputy director of the Shanghai Soap Factory, chief of the Electrical Machinery Section of the Shanghai No. 2 Designing Division of the first Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Jiang worked as a trainee at the Stalin Automobile Factory in Moscow in 1955.

After returning to China in 1956, he worked as deputy chief engineer for power supply of the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, director of the power factory under the plant, deputy director of the Shanghai Electrical Equipment Research Institute under the first Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, director and acting party secretary of the Wuhan Power Machinery Institute under the ministry, and director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the first Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

After 1980, he became vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the State Administration Commission on Import and Export Affairs and State Administration Commission on Foreign Investment.

After 1982, he served as minister and secretary of the leading party members' group of the Ministry of Electronics Industry.

After 1985, Jiang served as deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and mayor of Shanghai.

After 1987, he became member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee.

He was also a member of the 12th and the 13th Central Committee of the CPC.

**Talks with Dalai Lama Ruled Out**

*HK2803024990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 28 Mar 90 p 6*

[Text] A senior Chinese official said talks with Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, were not possible at present.

Mr Ismail Amat, director of the State Commission of Nationalities Affairs, said the Chinese government would not hold talks with the Dalai Lama until he abandoned the pro-independence movement.

Speaking to THE HONGKONG STANDARD after attending a panel discussion of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, (CPPCC) Mr Amat rejected reports that tanks patrolled the streets of Lhasa on March 5, the first anniversary of bloody clashes between police and residents.

"These reports are groundless," said Mr Amat, a vice-chairman of the CPPCC.

Anti-Beijing demonstrations began on March 5 last year and lasted for three days before martial law was declared.

The para-military People's Armed Police put down the riots and at least 250 people were said to have been killed.

Mr Amat said foreign tourists were not banned from entering the capital in mid-March when the Great Prayer Festival was on. The festival has been the spark for major demonstrations in the past two years.

"We have beefed up security measures to eradicate the secessionists who are supported by foreign forces," said Mr Amat.

"In the past few years, we noted that some separatists have smuggled reactionary publications into the minority regions."

He said the regional government had strengthened checks at immigration points to stop the influx.

"For those minor offenders, penalties such as ideological re-education would be meted out. Those who committed serious separatist offences would be put on trial," he said.

"Only a small minority have been brought before the court so far and only one or two people were jailed, most were sent for re-education."

He said similar situations had occurred in Xinjiang, one of China's most politically important minority regions, bordering the volatile Soviet central Asian republics.

Just under half, or about six million, of Xinjiang people are ethnic Kazakh, Tajik, and Uzbek minorities.

In the Uygur region large-scale immigration by China's dominant Han race following the communists' rise to power in 1949 has made the Uygurs a minority.

Mr Amat said that in order to consolidate stability in minority regions, the government has made great efforts to narrow the economic differences between the remote regions and richer coastal areas in the south.

"We have trained many minorities cadres to implement our economic plans, and the government has devoted more education funds to minority areas in this year's budget," he said.

### Further Reportage of Third CPPCC Session

#### Political Resolution Adopted

OW0204131490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1414 GMT 29 Mar 90

[**"Political Resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference—Adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee on 29 March 1990"**]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee was held in Beijing from 18 to 29 March 1990 in Beijing. The meeting was held under a situation when the nation is stable politically, economically, and socially and a time when the policy of improving and rectifying the economy and deepening reform has yielded marked success. Members of the CPPCC National Committee representing the various democratic parties, mass organizations, the various nationalities, and all quarters of society, as well as patriots without party affiliation, gathered together. In line with the spirit of democracy, seeking truth, unity, and plucking up courage, they earnestly discussed the work of the government and the CPPCC and offered many opinions and suggestions.

The session heard and deliberated the work report made by Vice Chairman Qian Weichang on behalf of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and the report made by Vice Chairman Cheng Siyuan on motions that were submitted since the Second Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee. The session endorsed the two reports.

The CPPCC National Committee members sat in on the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] as observers and heard and discussed the government work report delivered by Premier Li Peng of the State Council. The members agree with the report and believe it is an inspiring report that seeks truth from facts. The session also heard the report delivered by Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, on the implementation of the 1989 national economic and social development plan and on the draft plan for 1990; the report delivered by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, on the execution of the 1989 state budget and on the draft budget for 1990; and explanations by Ji Pengfei,

chairman of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, on the Draft Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

The session spoke highly of the achievements of the State Council in the past year under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. The great victory in checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the relatively remarkable achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, and the new turning point in political and ideological work are of great significance in inspiring people of all nationalities to firmly advance along the socialist road. The session agrees with the experience summed up in the government work report and believes the experience will have great significance for China's future political, economic, and social development. It agrees with the guiding principles for government work and with the tasks for this year listed in the government work report. The session expresses the hope that the State Council will carefully study and deal with the suggestions and proposals made by the CPPCC National Committee members for furthering stability; enhancing national unity; in proving government incorruptibility; maintaining close ties with the people; successfully implementing economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform; promoting industrial and agricultural production; enforcing price administration; developing education, science, technology, and culture; controlling population growth; and protecting the environment.

The session stresses that CPPCC organizations at all levels must take a clear-cut stand on upholding the four cardinal principles, adhere to reform and opening, oppose bourgeois liberalization, promote socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, safeguard national and social stability, promote economic improvement and rectification and the deepening of reform, and bring about step by step sustained, stable, and coordinated economic growth. The session calls for earnest efforts to study and implement the "Guidelines of the CPC Central Committee for Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under CPC Leadership;" continued implementation of the "Interim Regulations of the CPPCC National Committee Concerning the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation;" and uniting various democratic parties, patriots without party affiliation, mass organizations, and people of all nationalities and from all walks of life to take an active part in government affairs and bring into full play their advisory and supervisory functions. Earnest efforts should be made to study the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, bring into fuller play the strong points of CPPCC members who have extensive contact in society, and develop even closer ties with the people. Earnest efforts should be made to study Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought, current affairs, and politics; to carry out extensive education

about patriotism, socialism, independence, self-reliance, hard work, and building the country through frugality; and to promote socialist spiritual civilization. More efforts should be made to develop contact and friendship with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao as well as Chinese nationals abroad to facilitate China's reunification in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems," and to firmly struggle against any splittist activities.

The session spoke highly of the far-reaching historical and international significance of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Draft) that has been submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC for discussion. The session believes that law provides a good example for implementing the scientific concept of "one country, two systems" advanced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The session believes that, once adopted by the NPC, the law will provide an important guarantee for safeguarding China's sovereignty and reunification, fc. the smooth transition of Hong Kong and for its long-term stability and prosperity.

The session points out: In view of the current changes in the international scene, that hostile forces at home and abroad are stepping up their efforts at peaceful evolution, and that there are many domestic difficulties, the CPPCC must hold high the banner of socialism and patriotism, consolidate and expand the patriotic united front, unite with all the forces that can be united, and boldly shoulder their great historic mission. The session called on local organizations and members of the CPPCC to closely and wholeheartedly rally around the leadership of the CPC, pluck up their courage, increase their confidence, work with one mind and one heart, and make still greater contributions to the prosperity of China, to the reunification of the motherland, and to the maintenance of world peace.

#### **Report on Motions Approved**

*OW3003122690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee on 29 March approved a "Report on Examining Its Motions by the Motions Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee."

This report shows: From 18 March, the opening day of the session, to 24 March, the deadline for turning in motions, the motions section of the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee received a total of 1,725 motions from the members.

The report says: The Motions Committee has fully developed socialist democracy, respected the members who have made motions so the questions concerned can be smoothly solved, examined these motions one by one, and placed 1,655 of them on file for investigation and action. The committee has, after consulting with the

members, relayed 70 motions as letters from members to departments concerned for action at their discretion.

The report points out: The content of this session's motions centers on stabilizing the political situation, improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, carrying out in-depth reform, developing the economy, paying attention to education, promoting cultural development, punishing the corrupt, strengthening the building of an honest government, and enhancing socialist spiritual civilization. Most of the motions are proposals for national construction. They include typical conditions, scientific analyses, and feasible solutions.

The report says: In accordance with the principle that all motions should be relayed to their relevant departments for action, the committee has contacted and consulted with departments concerned. It was determined that 147 units, including the departments, ministries, committees, and organizations directly under the Central Committee and the State Council; all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments; the Central Military Commission General Office, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, and relevant people's bodies; will take over these motions. Of these motions, the most important may be directly submitted to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for action after they are examined and approved by the chairman's meeting.

The report says: Motions received after the deadline set by the session will be examined and handled in good time after the session.

The report says: After the session closes, we hope members will continue to make more motions. The Motions Committee will continuously improve work, strive hard to carry out the motions, and bring the motions into full play.

#### **Jiang, Yang, Li Peng, Others Plant Trees**

*OW0204151190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Ho Ping (0149 1627)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)—The verdant Chinese pine trees and the tall, straight Yulan magnolia trees at the gorgeous Olympic Games project in Beijing's northern suburbs tell people that spring is very much in the air, thanks to the efforts of Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, and other party and state leaders who joined in voluntary tree planting activities at the State Olympic Sports Center today.

Today is Beijing Municipality's voluntary tree planting day. The capital is enjoying a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring with green willows everywhere. Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Qin

Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Chen Xitong, and others went to a vacant lot on the east side of the Olympic Sports Center's swimming pool. They wielded their spades and planted 16 Chinese pine trees and 100 Yulan magnolia trees.

At 1000, the party and state leaders, riding in two station wagons, arrived at the tree planting site. When Jiang Zemin and other comrades, all in sports jackets, alighted from the station wagons, a comrade of the Beijing Municipal Greening Office said: "You all look like laborers." Jiang Zemin said, smiling: "We are here to plant trees!" [passage omitted]

While Chairman Wan Li, a former chairman of the All-China Greening Committee, was planting trees, he chatted with Chen Xiangyuan, vice chairman of Beijing Municipal Greening Committee. "How many trees can be planted in Beijing today?" Chen Xiangyuan answered: "About two million trees." "Is this figure higher than last year's?" Wan Li asked. "This year over 200,000 trees more will be planted than last year." Wan Li again asked: "How many mu have been utilized by nurseries this year for planting saplings?" Chen Xiangyuan said: "20,000 mu on which three million saplings can be planted." Wan Li said: "Wonderful. It is only when more saplings and trees are available that Beijing's greening can make a great headway." [passage omitted]

After finishing planting trees, Jiang Zemin and other party and state leaders heard Beijing Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa's briefing on the progress in the Asian Games project. They also had a group photo taken together with some project construction workers and model workers.

This morning, Ji Pengfei, Chen Muhua, Song Jian, Zou Jiahua, Chen Junsheng, and other comrades arrived at the State Council's greening base in Changping. They also joined tree planting activities.

#### Further on Tree Planting

OW0104102990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0743 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other top leaders planted trees at the State Olympic Sports Center in northern suburbs of Beijing today—the annual official tree planting day in the capital.

Meanwhile, more than two million soldiers and local residents planted trees and grew flowers and grass in the city proper and in mountain areas on the outskirts.

Among tree planters at the Olympic Sports Center today were also State President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng and Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Wan Li. They planted 16 Chinese pines and more than 100 Yulan magnolia trees.

Jiang happened to be Yang's partner. "You have done an excellent job," Jiang told Yang after they earthed up for

two Chinese pines. "I have insisted on planting trees on the tree planting day for 12 years running and I can continue to do so for several years ahead," Yang replied.

Li Peng got a sweating face after filling earth and watering four trees. As water is sinking very fast, he said "one bucket more" and added a bucket of water to a Yulan magnolia tree.

Wan Li, former chairman of the Central Greening Committee, looked very happy after learning that the city's gardeners have nursed more than three million tree saplings this year and more than two million trees are expected to be planted in the capital today. "I am sure that bigger progress will be made in greening the capital," he said.

The party and state leaders also listened to a briefing about the construction of the Asian Game projects and had group pictures taken with model builders for the projects on the spot.

#### Zhao Ziyang Admits 'Dereliction of Duty'

HK0204065090 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese  
No 213, 1 Apr 90 p 3

[Article by Lu Keng (7120 6972): "Zhao Ziyang Preserves His Qualification as NPC Deputy by Admitting Dereliction of Duty"]

[Text] On the eve of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) held in Beijing, this magazine received a telex from an informed source in Beijing to the following effect:

"Zhao Ziyang admitted having neglected his duties, which objectively caused losses to the party. But he did not intentionally oppose or split the party. He had no idea about trouble made by his subordinates, and one or two things were done behind his back. He, as a leader, is willing to take the blame for all this. It can be considered as dereliction of duty."

Later, we asked the informant for information in greater detail. We managed to figure things out by sorting out information from all quarters.

Since the "4 June" massacre last year, how to deal with the Zhao Ziyang case has become the central issue of the struggle over power within the CPC hierarchy. On the strength of Chen Yun, Li Peng and Yao Yilin tried to down Zhao Ziyang at one stroke. It would be all the better to trample him underfoot so that he would not stand up for ever. In addition, Wang Zhen, an old bungler who has never conducted investigations or studies and has always made baseless accusations, once shouted at the top of his voice: "Execute Bao Tong, bring Zhao Ziyang to trial." This gave Li Peng et al an opportunity that could be exploited to their advantage. At the Fourth Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, held between 23 and 24 June 1989, they seized

the opportunity to level two charges against Zhao Ziyang: "Support the turmoil," and "split the party Central Committee," and dismissed him from all his posts inside and outside the party. He retained his party membership owing to the protection of Deng Xiaoping. But the communique of the session said the party "would look further into his case."

In his report on the mistakes committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang during the turmoil against the party and socialism" delivered at the party fourth plenum, Li Peng claimed that Zhao Ziyang "committed the mistake of supporting the turmoil and splitting the party at a critical life or death moment for the party. He had unshakable responsibilities for the shaping-up and development of the turmoil. The nature of his mistakes and the consequences they brought about are extremely serious." It is obvious that they would be content with nothing less than Zhao Ziyang's destruction. Later a rumor circulated around Beijing that Zhao Ziyang was likely to stand trial. This was designed by the conservatives to sound out public opinion about their plan. But Deng Xiaoping was certain in his mind that Zhao Ziyang was loyal to him. If he were to allow the conservatives to go in hot pursuit of Zhao Ziyang, it would be he who would suffer in the end. Again he was aware that the conservatives were trying not only to dump Zhao, but also to turn back the reform and opening. Therefore, he instructed that nobody was allowed to alter the resolutions adopted by the 13th CPC National Congress. Some issues could be tabled for discussion, but we were told not to be impatient to draw our conclusions.

As disclosed this spring by a source in the United States who is close to Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping made appointments with Zhao Ziyang on two occasions to see him at the former's place in the period between the party's fourth and fifth plenums. During their conversation, Zhao still held to his own views: 1) He does not agree with the keynote of the RENMIN RIBAO's editorial issued on 26 April 1989; 2) the student movement, which began at Tiananmen on 15 April, is patriotic by nature; 3) he cannot accept the allegation that he made the mistake of "supporting the turmoil," and "splitting the party," because that does not agree with the facts; 4) the decade-long reform has scored great success and its orientation is correct. After listening to Zhao's reiteration of his views for the second time, Deng was not as displeased as he had been the first time. He only told Zhao Ziyang to think it over again and take the overall interest into account.

In February this year, the CPC decided to call the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee to prepare for the Third Sessions of the Seventh NPC and the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee. Deng Xiaoping made another appointment with Zhao Ziyang, asking him for his opinions on national affairs. After a candid conversation, Zhao told Deng that he did not intentionally oppose or split the party during the pro-democracy movement, but he caused losses to the party objectively.

He had no idea about some problems with his subordinates, such as Bao Tong and Chen Yizi. They did one or two things on their own. But as a leader, he felt he should bear the responsibility. It can be said that he neglected his duty.

When Li Peng and his fellow conservatives were trying to deal Zhao Ziyang another blow by stripping Zhao and Hu Qili of their qualifications as deputies to the NPC together with Hu Jiwei, whose qualifications as NPC deputy Li Peng succeeded in revoking by taking the opportunity of a scheduled session of the Seventh NPC. Deng Xiaoping held them in check in time for the reason that Zhao Ziyang had admitted that he had been derelict of duty and had caused losses to the party objectively. Therefore, his qualifications as NPC deputy could not be revoked. Hu Qili received the same treatment because he committed less serious mistakes than Zhao Ziyang.

In the whole process of Deng Xiaoping protecting Zhao Ziyang, Jiang Zemin played a significant supportive role. Beijing residents have a rather high opinion of him at present. Hong Kong newspapers have carried reports in this regard, so we shall not dwell on the matter any more.

### Zhao Continues to Read Documents

*HK0204072790 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 150 1 Apr p 15*

[Article from 'Reference News' Column by Pai Mei (4101 2734): "Zhao Ziyang Is Still Allowed To Read Central Documents"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang has now basically returned to good health. He moved to an alley in the city proper of Beijing in the wake of the spring festival. Relatively speaking, his mind is now at peace. He usually spends most of his time resting when he finishes reading some documents. The political treatment the Central Committee allowed him is not too bad. Despite the fact he has lost his office as General Secretary, and is merely an ordinary party member inside the party, he is still allowed to read some Central documents, which are usually restricted to the level of secretaries of the Central Committee Secretariat.

### Government Focuses on Tianamen Square, Dissidents

#### Measures To Curb Protest Denied

*HK3003122490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (AFP)—Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong denied Friday that special police measures have been taken to forestall silent protests by students in Tiananmen Square next week.

"If some people want to take a walk on the Avenue of Heavenly Peace or in front of the Great Hall of the People (which front on the square), they can go and so can I," the hardline mayor told a press conference.

"This is the first time I have heard such news, and I thank you for this peace of information," he added, laughing.

Calls have been circulating for several days on Beijing campuses for a "dasanbu," or "big stroll," around Tiananmen Square this Sunday and Thursday to mark the first anniversary of the ill-fated Beijing democracy movement.

Sunday is the weekly day off in China, while Thursday is Qing Ming, a spring day on the traditional Chinese calendar for remembering the dead.

Tiananmen Square was the scene of massive student-led protests for more freedom and democracy from mid-April until June 4, when tanks and troops shot their way into the city to enforce martial law.

The official death toll has been put at around 320 civilians and soldiers, but reliable Western estimates say at least 1,300 people were killed.

Local authorities appear to be taking the threat of renewed agitation seriously, stepping up oral and written warnings to workplaces, telling workers to steer clear of Tiananmen Square, and ordering grassroots officials to report any signs of unrest.

Sounding alarm bells for possible trouble, the deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee, Li Qiyuan, was quoted this week as saying that "the second quarter of this year (April through June) could be an extreme unstable period."

That period includes April 15, the first anniversary of the death of liberal Communist Party general secretary Hu Yaobang, which touched off last year's protests; May 4, the 71st anniversary of an historic 1919 student-led protest movement; and June 4.

In his press conference, called as part of the on-going National People's Congress (parliament), Mr. Chen reaffirmed that "political and economic stability now prevail" in the capital 10 months after June 4.

Nevertheless, "Chinese authorities will spare no effort, and adopt firm and resolute measures, to crush all hostile attempts in the bud," he said.

Chinese authorities have redoubled their references to a return of stability and their ability to use force if necessary, in an apparent effort to dissuade any fresh popular unrest.

But Mr. Chen, questioned by a foreign reporter, refused to indicate if Beijing has stocked up on crowd control gear such as tear gas or rubber bullets in advance of the Asian Games, opening here September 22.

### Calm Reported Among Students

HK0204025590 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 2 Apr 90 p 9

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] It was all quiet yesterday at the campus of the prestigious Beijing University, the centre of the nationwide democratic movement in China last year.

Although tightened security was mounted outside the university gates to check visitors' identity, students remained calm and relaxed in spite of the forthcoming memorial dates.

One student said the chance of a recurrence of last year's mass protests was remote.

"I don't think it can be organised. At least, I won't take part. It's meaningless. It is complicated. Some ideological matters cannot simply be solved by protests."

"The most important thing now is to equip myself and concentrate on my learning," he said.

A sociology student in his last year said: "There are no good or bad sentiments among students. There's nothing special here ... We have been told not to go to Tiananmen Square again this year."

An engineering student conceded some of his friends were emotionally upset as the memorial date for the democratic movement drew near.

"We faced a lot of problems over the allocation of jobs after graduation. Many of us preferred to seek a job on our own instead of waiting for Government allocation. We, engineering students, have to work harder.

"There are more restrictions over student activities under the new president of the university. We have one political lesson each week. But most of us just sit at the back to sleep," he said.

In the vicinity of the "triangular zone" where "big character posters" were pasted and students converged last summer, pro-democracy posters no longer appear.

Instead, a notice has been issued by a newly-formed study and research group on Marxism, urging more students to join to take a fresh look at the century-old thinking.

The group's open letter to students said: "Our eyes have been full of tears because of a catalyst event," which was apparently referring to last year's democratic movement.

"We have been deceived by illusions ... The thinking of Marxism has contributed greatly to mankind in the past century. But everything has to be changed to meet the changing needs of the world."

"In face of the global changes, the thinking of Marxism is faced with difficulty. It's time for reflection. It's spontaneously-organized group. We hope you can join us," the letter said.

Apart from posters on the Learning Lei Feng Campaign, posters issued by the Communist Youth League branch of the university on the latest developments in East Bloc countries appeared prominently.

The posters reported on events in Poland and Hungary and analysed the changes in Eastern Europe.

"The dictator in Romania has been put to the guillotine. The Soviet Union leadership was shaken. Only Yugoslavia and Albania spared any changes."

In a cautiously-worded conclusion, it asked: "The open policy can in no way be changed. The door has been opened and there's no way to close it again. In face of the sweeping changes worldwide, China is at the crossroad. Where does it go from here?"

#### Cadres Warned 'Stay Away'

*HK3103014890 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 90 pp 1, 8*

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party has issued a document calling on party members and government employees in the Chinese capital to stay away from Tiananmen Square on April 5.

The document, which is being circulated in party and work units, is a bid by the party to prevent observance of the "Day of Democracy" from escalating into a pro-democracy movement similar to that last spring.

April 5 is the anniversary of the bloody Tiananmen Incident in 1976, in which more than 100,000 Beijing residents who massed at the square to mourn the death of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai were beaten up and dispersed by police.

Since then April 5 has become a day for political activism, and in recent years, students, intellectuals, and workers converged on Tiananmen on that day to clamour for a quicker pace of democratisation.

"Keep away from Tiananmen Square on April 5," the document said. "Counter-revolutionary activities may take place there, and the party and government will not be held responsible for anything that happens in the square that day".

The document also called upon party members and government employees to heighten their vigilance against efforts to disrupt the social and political order by "counter-revolutionary elements" in the country and hostile elements abroad.

Chinese sources said that in many work places, cadres have been instructed to ensure that their employees stay inside in the event of new unrest.

Work unit officials in charge of security were ordered to file signed statements with the local police taking responsibility for employees' actions, sources said.

"I was warned to keep a low profile and avoid contact with foreigners, because things are getting tense," said a Chinese source with public security contacts.

According to the sources, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, or CASS, distributed a government directive warning its professors and researchers to avoid contact with foreign diplomats or reporters without first receiving official permission from department heads.

CAAS, administered by the State Council, China's cabinet, was targeted as one of "three disaster areas" most involved in last spring" protests.

It is understood that security in the capital has since last week been boosted by new reinforcements of soldiers, the paramilitary People's Armed Police and anti-riot police.

Security precautions are also being stepped up in factories and around embassies and foreign residence compounds in Beijing.

Chinese sources say the Government is alarmed by signs that students and workers might stage demonstrations and other civil disruptions in April.

In recent weeks Beijing residents have received through the mail and fax machines leaflets asking them to "take a walk" through Tiananmen Square on April 1 and 5.

Students interviewed at two leading universities said they planned to go to Tiananmen Square either Sunday or April 5. One student wanted to go to the site of peaceful protest and bloody repression "just to take a look around".

April 15 marks the first anniversary of the death of disgraced party leader, Mr. Hu Yaobang, whose death sparked the pro-democracy movement that led to the June 4 crackdown.

Other sensitive dates in the near future include May 4, the anniversary of the May Fourth Movement of 1919, and June 4.

In a press conference yesterday, however, Beijing mayor Mr. Chen Xitong denied that authorities were warning citizens to stay away from Tiananmen Square to prevent "protest strolls".

"This is the first time I have heard such news," Mr. Chen said. "Everyone is allowed to take a walk anywhere".

He added that college students in Beijing were "studying hard and behaving very well".

"By saying in its document that Beijing cannot be held accountable for whatever happens in Tiananmen Square, the CCP means that it is ready to use force"—

including military muscle—to crush new challenges to the regime," a Western diplomat said.

In another development, Chinese sources said yesterday that the Communist Party had settled on the candidates to replace at least two of the existing three vice-premiers, Mr. Yao Yilin, Mr. Tian Jiyun and Mr. Wu Xueqian.

The replacements are: the Minister of the State Planning Commission, Mr. Zou Jiahua, the party boss and mayor of Shanghai, Mr. Zhu Rongji and the Governor of Guangdong province, Mr. Ye Xuanping.

To minimise disruptions to the political order, the changing of the guard at the State Council, China's central government, will not take place till after June 4.

### Square Placed Off-Limits

OW0104065090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT  
1 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (KYODO)—Chinese authorities, anxious about renewed pro-democracy activities in Tiananmen Square on April 5, traditional Chinese festival honoring the dead, banned on Sunday entry into the square by the general public and foreigners including journalists.

They instead invited about 1,000 Beijing elementary school students to the square to perform commemorative activities for the upcoming Asian games, to be held September 22 to October 7.

They will likely occupy the square with the students for the time being, to legitimize their use of the square, and successfully banning others, sources said.

April 5 has become a day for political activism, which alarms the government, ever since thousands gathered spontaneously in Tiananmen Square on that day 1976 to mourn the death of revered Premier Chou Enlai only to be violently dispersed by the police.

The square was the site of pro-democracy demonstrations by university students which were brutally crushed by the military last June.

Dissident groups formed overseas after the massacre, including the Federation for Democracy in China, has been mailing and faxing messages recently urging Beijing residents to take a walk in Tiananmen Square on April 1 and April 5.

Although no activities in response to such calls are evident so far, some said riot police with electric prods were already on alert near the square.

Chinese Communist Party reportedly issued a document warning Beijing party members and government workers to stay away from the square on April 1 and April 5.

Demonstrations and public gatherings were prohibited by law enacted late last year.

### Overnight Patrols 'Stepped Up'

HK3103054990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT  
31 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 31 (AFP)—Police have stepped up overnight patrols in the Chinese capital ahead of the first anniversary of student-led democracy protests, witnesses Saturday said.

Several helmeted police officers armed with Kalashnikov rifles were seen late Friday in central Beijing, prowling the streets in minibuses or on motorcycles equipped with sidecars, they said.

Roadblocks were also thrown up to check the identity of passing motorists and their passengers, they said.

Observers described the heightened police presence as a show of force ahead of the first anniversary of seven weeks of pro-democracy unrest last year that ended when martial-law tanks rolled into Tiananmen Square on June 4.

Underground activists have quietly called on Beijing residents to stroll in Tiananmen Square on Sunday and Thursday in remembrance of civilians who died in what the Communist Party regards as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion." [passage omitted]

Local authorities appear to be taking the threat of renewed agitation seriously, stepping up oral and written warnings to workplaces, telling workers to steer clear of Tiananmen Square, and ordering grass-roots officials to report any signs of unrest.

On Wednesday the deputy secretary of the Beijing municipal Communist Party committee, Li Qiyuan, was quoted as saying that "the second quarter of this year (April through June) could be an extreme unstable period."

### Police Deployed in Beijing

HK0104085690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT  
1 Apr 90

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (AFP)—Thousands of police took over the center of the Chinese capital on Sunday to prevent demonstrations at the start of a three-month period filled with significant dates that is expected to test the tolerance of the communist authorities.

The police, both uniformed and plainclothes, were deployed not only to deal with the coming anniversaries of last year's democracy movement, but in response to a call on campus grapevines to "take a walk" on Tiananmen Square between Sunday and Thursday.

Thursday, April 5, is the Qingming Festival, a traditional day to clean tombs and pay homage to the dead. The defiant have been called to use the date to walk on the

square to honor the 1,300 people believed to have been killed when the Army crushed the democracy movement in Beijing last June.

The magnitude of the police deployment reflected the extent of official concern and was accompanied by an edict limiting access to the capital's main cemeteries to people who have buried relatives within the past three years.

The Chinese Communist Party has circulated orders in factories and offices calling on Beijing residents to stay away from Tiananmen Square until June 10.

On Sunday, the vast plaza was closed to the public—officially to allow schoolchildren to sing songs praising socialism, red flags in hand, and to frolic unfettered on the square.

City and police officials have also called on the public to stand vigilant against those who would "give themselves over to superstition, provoke incidents or disturb social order."

Thousands of police were deployed along the main Changan Avenue and around the esplanade transformed last spring into a forum for dissent.

Most carried pistols, and some patrolled in motorcycles with sidecars and armed with Kalashnikov rifles, a sight unseen since martial law was lifted in January.

Officers were also seen perched on the roof of the revolutionary museum and the Bank of China, equipped with binoculars and cameras.

Among the people on the streets, who kept a respectable distance from the square, were many visitors from the provinces as well as plainclothes police officers tailing foreign journalists and photographing them when they spoke to Chinese people.

Few students could be seen.

"The extremists are going, maybe, but we have nothing to gain from a demonstration," one student said at Beijing University, the seat of last year's student-led movement.

As at other campuses, any trace of big-character posters was gone and the atmosphere was more one of resignation than mobilization.

It was apparent, however, that Sunday's police deployment ran counter to recent statements by top leaders, such as Premier Li Peng's much-repeated remark that "stability prevails throughout the country."

The reassurances have nevertheless been accompanied by clear warnings.

On Friday, the arch conservative mayor of Beijing, Chen Xitong, told a news conference: "We will spare no effort and adopt firm and resolute measures to crush all hostile attempts in the bud."

"All the ingredients for a new explosion are in place," a Western diplomat said, pointing to economic recession, resentment against the authorities, disillusionment with the socialist system.

"The only difference this time is that the regime wouldn't be taken by surprise," the diplomat said.

The worries of the authorities are amply justified by a history which gives great weight to symbolic anniversaries and holidays.

During the Qingming Festival in 1976, a demonstration for the late premier Zhou Enlai degenerated into riots.

On April 15 last year, the death of reform-minded party chief Hu Yaobang served as the catalyst for six weeks of dissent. White flowers of mourning rapidly gave way to slogans in favor of greater democracy.

The critical three-month period to come includes other significant dates: May 4, the 71st anniversary of China's first intellectual movement, and June 4, the date the democracy movement was bloodily suppressed last year.

### Tightened Security Apparent

HK0204031590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Apr 90 pp 1, 9

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Thousands of paramilitary police and soldiers closed off Tiananmen Square yesterday to prevent it from becoming, once again, the focus of political dissent.

The official reason for commandeering the square was to allow youth musical groups to practise for the Asian Games, even though they are still six months away.

But the extraordinary presence of plain-clothes and uniformed police, some with Kalashnikov rifles, betrayed the Government's deep-seated fear of political disturbances as the country moves into a three-month period of ominous and politically sensitive anniversaries.

In memory of those who were killed in Beijing last June, overseas dissident groups had called on residents to take a peaceful walk to the square on April 1 and 5.

April 5 is Ching Ming festival, the day on which Chinese traditionally sweep graves and mourn their dead.

However, the authorities decided to bus in thousands of school children, thereby requiring the closure of the square, the centre of last year's rallies for democracy.

The centre of the square was surrounded yesterday with steel fences and police guards standing 30 metres apart.

The main Changan Avenue was open to traffic but no one was allowed to stop. Civilians were permitted to walk only along the southern and eastern edges of the square.

Chinese and foreigners gazed at the 40-hectare plaza where youths in crisp red and white uniforms—themselves surrounded by scores of soldiers—waved red flags, banged drums and sang songs glorifying socialism.

"Study the vanguard," read one huge banner in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes.

"Welcome the Asian Games," said another.

The police and army presence conflicted with the claim by Beijing Mayor, Mr Chen Xitong, last Friday that the Government was completely confident it had the backing of the masses.

He said then that no one would be prevented from taking a walk to the square.

From the top of the History Museum on the Western side of Tiananmen Square, police filmed the crowds with video and still cameras, one with a 1,200 mm telephoto lens.

On the other side of the square, white-gloved police with binoculars watched from a balcony underneath the red dome or the colonial-style Bank of China building.

Columns of troops crisscrossed the square, goosestepping from the History Museum as they sang socialism is good, unity is strength.

Big red trucks carrying water cannons were stationed in front of the museum and the Great Hall of the People, as well as in nearby streets.

Plain-clothes policemen with cameras concealed in bags photographed Chinese and foreigners. Other plain-clothes agents stood stonewashed with earphones, radios sputtering from underneath jackets.

Armed police on motorcycles with side-cars circled the square carrying sub-machine guns. Police barked orders to onlookers not to loiter. A car with loudspeakers ordered pedestrians to keep off a street corner near the Great Hall of the People.

Some of the Chinese who went to the square were tourists from outside of the capital. A few took pictures of themselves standing in front of the police guards.

"We're like you," said three marines from the south. "We came here to see the square but now we cannot get in."

Others appeared to be students or workers who had heard foreign news broadcasts or talk from friends about faxes sent from overseas urging Chinese to walk to the square this week, an attempt by dissidents abroad to revive China's democracy movement.

Workers and students have been warned by their leaders to stay away from the square over the next three months.

According to Chinese sources, the instructions ban the wearing of black armbands and of white flowers symbols

of mourning. Victory signs, "knowing smiles," and even self-immolation have been forbidden.

The BEIJING DAILY newspaper said yesterday no groups would be allowed to sweep grave sites without official permission, and that the burning of incense and other superstitious practices were not allowed at cemeteries on April 5.

Some universities apparently held classes yesterday to keep students off the streets. Schools were reported quiet yesterday under heavy police surveillance.

In the square, police shoved away two U.S. television camera crews, telling them filming was not allowed even though no such rules exist.

A teacher with one of the youth groups said yesterday's musical activities in the square had been hastily planned four days ago.

On Saturday night, about 200 university-aged students milled about in the square, careful not to form into groups while they were watched by armed policemen on motorcycles parked in front of the monument.

#### Barricades Said Removed

*HK0204083590 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO  
in Chinese 2 Apr 90 p 1*

[Special dispatch by staff reporter: "Security Line on Tiananmen Square Removed"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (HSIN WAN PAO)—Tiananmen Square, which has become a focus of attention these days, has regained its liveliness this morning—people are allowed to stroll around in the square again. But there are still many armed policemen and public security personnel patrolling around the square, and anyone who wants to lay a wreath or a bouquet at the Monument to the People's Heroes must first register and get permission. The registration office will still be operating in the next few days to process applications.

The picket line that had been set within the square for a while yesterday was removed this morning.

Quite a few armed police and public security vehicles are still parked at the southeast entrance of the square. Some armed policemen are patrolling there, while quite a few public security personnel, in groups of two to three and equipped with walkie-talkies, are seen walking around on duty. The water cannon trucks that were parked outside the historical museum yesterday still remained there this morning.

**Report on Atmosphere in Square**

*HK0304022190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 3 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] Beijing: Armed Police yesterday maintained a conspicuous presence among sparse rainy day crowds at Tiananmen Square, which was reopened to the public Sunday evening.

Campuses were reported to be calm while trucks of armed police still patrolled Haiding district, where more than a dozen universities are located.

About 12 police vans and jeeps were parked on the square and at least 10 pairs of police armed with pistols were on patrol.

People were not allowed to walk around the base of the monument to revolutionary martyrs in the centre of the square.

The monument, normally open, was guarded by about 15 police instead of the usual four sentries.

Fire trucks with water cannons were parked on the east side of the square next to the history museum and outside the Great Hall of the People to the west.

Small groups of Chinese and foreign tourists wandered around the square and long lines formed as usual to see the body of Mao Zedong in the mausoleum on the south end of the square. Crowds were thin, however, because of the wet weather.

Madam Lei Jieqiong, a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, told a press conference yesterday that no students were barred from entering the Square on Sunday.

Local sources said taxi drivers were asked by their companies not to carry overseas journalists to the square.

**Pro-Democracy Leaders Escape**

*HK0204082390 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 150, 1 Apr 90 p 15*

[Article from 'Reference News' column by Mao Li (3029 0448): "Another Pro-Democracy Movement Leader Successfully Escaped"]

[Text] Wang Chaohua [3769 6389 5478], one of the Tiananmen pro-democracy movement student leaders, who was said to be missing earlier, has arrived in the United Kingdom safe and sound. Wang Chaohua was among the 21 student movement leaders, the first batch on the CPC wanted list. She is the daughter of Professor Wang Yao [3769 3852], a renowned scholar on the mainland, who graduated from Qinghua University in the 1930s.

Li Gengyun [2621 5087 5089], leader of Tiananmen College Students' Federation from Other Provinces and financial secretary of the organization, has recently

arrived in Los Angeles. He went through all kinds of difficulties and hardships, but had help from many people. With Li Gengyun's successful escape overseas, he might be able to provide a truthful picture of what he knows about the much rumored whereabouts of the donations received during the 1989 democratic movement.

**'Most Wanted' Student Escaped**

*OW0304062890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, April 3 KYODO—China's most wanted pro-democracy movement student leader, Chai Ling, has escaped to the West after 10 months in hiding, the CHINA TIMES of Taipei said Tuesday.

Chai Ling escaped with her student activist husband, Feng Congde, who also heads China's most wanted list, according to reliable sources quoted by the newspaper.

The couple did not use any previously successful escape route, the newspaper reported.

Their escape was organized with the help of pro-democracy sympathizers outside China, who enabled a considerable number of student leaders to escape last year after the military crackdown on protesters in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June.

The report did not give the name of the Western country to which the couple are said to have escaped.

**Famous Dissident Urged To Leave**

*HK2703022190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 90 p 10*

[By Seth Faison in Beijing]

[Text] Hou Dejian, the pop-star-turned-dissident, said Chinese authorities wanted him to leave China and recently suggested he visit Australia.

But Hou, who is virtually the only person in Beijing willing to openly criticise the current Government, said he would not leave China unless he felt sure he would be allowed to return.

"I have always been a musician, not a dissident. Now I'm training myself to be one," the singer said at his unlocated studio in northwest Beijing.

So far, celebrity status has protected Hou from arrest. But the police visited him two weeks ago after the international press began publishing some of his harsh criticism of the Government, and asked if the reports had accurately represented his views. Hou said they had.

He even added some new barbs, signed a written transcript of what he told the police, and specifically asked that it be shown to senior leaders.

Shortly after that visit, the police called to his home and suggested he visit his wife, Cheng Lin, who is living in Canberra.

"Why didn't you tell me this two months ago when I still had a wife?" Hou responded, only partly in jest. His marriage has reportedly broken up.

Last August, when Hou emerged from the Australian Embassy where he hid for 78 days after the June 4 killings, authorities told him it would be best if he did not leave China right away.

But the official view apparently changed when he began to speak freely with foreign reporters, criticising top leaders by name for their role in last year's crisis.

"I don't believe that Li Peng has the brains to be a killer; he's just a front man, and I don't believe that Yang Shangkun has enough power to have done it himself."

"Deng Xiaoping will have great difficulty proving himself innocent in the June 4 affair."

Conceding that he was testing the leadership with his remarks, Hou now feels he could be arrested at any time, and said he had a bag packed and ready.

"I don't want to go to jail, but if I don't say what I think then that makes me a slave," he explained.

Hou, who defected to China from Taiwan in 1983, did not join the student-led protest movement until after martial law had been declared, but played a key role on the night of June 3 in negotiating passage out of Tiananmen Square for students as the Army moved in.

Hou said he felt guilty about granting the interview to Chinese television when he emerged from hiding on August 16, where he said he had not personally seen anyone killed at Tiananmen Square, a propaganda coup for the leadership.

"A lot of people hate me for that," he said, adding that he was physically and psychologically weak at the time.

His resolve to be openly defiant hardened over the following months, and he was clearly encouraged by watching democratic change come to socialist governments in Eastern Europe.

Looking forward, Hou said he thought there were only two options facing China—peaceful evolution or violent revolution—and that Mr Deng and other leaders had done nothing since June 4 but tried to stop China from a peaceful evolution towards democracy.

"They are pushing the whole nation into the danger of violent revolution. The longer they resist, the more terrible the result will be," he said.

### Official Admits 'Unsuccessful Rebellion' in Tibet

*HK0304130790 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[From "8:30 News" program]

[Text] An official in Tibet said that martial law in the capital Lhasa will not be lifted in the near future. The secretary of the Tibetan autonomous region committee Hu Jintao claims that the situation in Tibet is still unstable. He revealed that there was an unsuccessful rebellion last month [as heard]. And he criticized the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama for raising Tibet's problem on his foreign travels.

But Mr Hu admitted that martial law is having adverse effects, pointing out that the loss in revenue from tourism amounted to 400 million [as heard] U.S. dollars.

### Official Claims Foreign Spies Active in State

*HK2803105090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (AFP)—Western spies are hard at work stealing state secrets from the Chinese Government, a senior Communist Party official was quoted Wednesday as saying.

"The bourgeoisie of the world are bent on subjugating our country," said Li Qiyuan, deputy secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, at a seminar last week on political and legal issues.

"Some foreign spies are engaged in stealing secrets in all guises and through all means," he said.

"Certain spy agencies have already put their black hands into our leading organs and armed forces," he added.

Mr. Li's tough speech was reported in Wednesday's edition of the semi-weekly Beijing Legal News, nearly 10 months after the martial-law suppression of student-led democracy protests in the capital.

China regularly attacks Western countries for criticizing its human rights record, but this was one of few times that an official has accused them of espionage.

Mr. Li also warned of possible dissident activities in the next three months marking the first anniversary of what the Communist Party regards as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion."

"The second quarter of this year (April through June) could be an extremely unstable period," he said.

That period includes April 15, the date when former Communist Party general secretary Hu Yaobang died last year; May 20, when martial law was imposed; and June 4, when tanks and troops shot their way into central Tiananmen Square.

Last weekend Beijing's municipal Communist Party secretary, Li Ximing, was quoted as saying that "hostile

domestic and overseas forces" were trying to provoke fresh protests in the capital.

But neither he nor Mr. Li Qiyuan drew a direct link between possible demonstrations and spy activities.

Mr. Li Qiyuan stressed the need for "good social public order" in the run-up to the Beijing Asian Games, set to open September 23. He also said that "reasonable" demands from citizens should be solved in timely fashion.

#### **Minister on Cultural Rectification, U.S. Contacts**

*H .0304023390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 90 p 12*

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] The rectification campaign in the cultural field will be held under great restraint and there will be no recurrence of attacks on writers and literary works as during the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese Vice-Cultural Minister said yesterday.

Mr Ying Ruocheng, the actor, famous for his performances in plays such as THE DEATH OF A SALESMAN, maintained the campaign would not last forever, but the goal of bringing about prosperity to the cultural field would persist.

The Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, said in his Government Work Report, that the ideological stronghold should be taken over by Marxism and Maoist thought. The Government should grasp rectification in one hand and promote prosperity in the other.

Mr Ying, 61, said yesterday: "There have always been two lines of thinking, left and right in the cultural and art fields in the past.

"Like the cultural development in Western countries, we also have to undergo a process. But of course, we want to complete the process in the shortest possible period of time and hope that there will not be too many twists and turns.

"I do hope that we can complete it in 100 years. As an intellectual, we have to look at our cultural development from a longer perspective.

"People from overseas countries often ask whether we are going back to the Cultural Revolution. Of course, there are a small number of people who did want to.

"But many of us who are in charge of the cultural matters now have had long experience. Some people have criticised certain art works as spreading bourgeois liberalisation and leading to student demonstrations. We do not advocate this.

"We have to be extremely cautious in our rectification campaign.

"There's no quick dosage for the rectification campaign. But there should not be any worries, anxieties and pressure on artists. We respect their individual styles," Mr Ying said.

The cultural minister maintained a house-cleaning exercise would be conducive to cultural development on the mainland in the long run.

As the country embarked on an open policy, new thoughts such as existentialism were brought in.

"There was a bad tendency in the cultural and art field that whatever the general public did not understand were seen as good things. Only their thoughts and works were ahead of times.

"It's a very bad and dangerous mentality. There should be more than one voice in the culture and art field," he said.

Mr Ying also defended criticism that ultra-leftist thoughts had become more prevalent after June 4.

It is a matter of fact that those who were seen as conservatives have not even been able to take part in ideological and cultural discussions in the past few years, he said.

"It's inevitable that there will be different thoughts. It will be unfair if some people's views were ignored," Mr Ying said.

He maintained it was necessary to rectify the publishing industry and close down some publications.

"As soon as the market was opened, everything flooded in, most of it pornography and erotic articles. Many serious literary works have not even been able to be published. How can such a phenomenon exist in a country?

"But we will be extremely careful in vetting the publications."

On cultural exchanges with foreign countries, Mr Ying admitted some countries had cut down their contacts after June 4, particularly the United States.

Although non-governmental contacts continued, large-scale exchanges that involved contacts between the two governments had been affected, he said.

It would be unwise to use sanctions against China, he said. Of course, it would slow down development. But they would still survive.

#### **State Council Appoints, Removes Functionaries**

*OW0304125490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1124 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)—The State Council recently appointed and removed some state functionaries.

**Appointments:** Yang Fuchang as vice minister of foreign affairs; Huan Yushan [2719 3768 3790] and Ma Yimin [7456 3015 3046] as vice ministers of materials; and Guo Zhenqian as vice governor of the People's Bank of China.

**Removals:** Guo Shuyan as vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; Ling Mingxun as vice minister of materials; Qiu Qing as vice governor of the People's Bank of China; Zhao Fusan as vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Hu Ximing from his concurrent post as director of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

#### Functions of State Production Commission Defined

*HK0304093990 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO in Chinese No. 12, 26 Mar 90 p 8*

[“Informed Source Forum” article by Chong Sheng (5883 3932), filed on 22 March: “Functions of the Production Commission Under the State Council Have Been Defined”]

[Text] To strengthen planned control over strategic materials, energy, and vital raw and semi-finished materials in particular; to strengthen coordinated operation of major key enterprises; and to improve nation-wide production management, the State Council has set up a production commission directly affiliated to it.

The production commission is a nonpermanent body. It is composed of vice ministers in charge of production from 17 ministries and commissions, and its office is the Bureau of Production Management under the State Planning Commission. The Department of Enterprise System under the State Commission for Restructuring Economy also served as its office after it was incorporated into the State Planning Commission. In the meantime, the Inspection Office for Import of Machinery Equipment under the State Council and the China Machinery Equipment Bidding Center were put under the State Planning Commission, and operate under the production commission.

The principal functions of the production commission are: participating in the drawing up of the annual production plan, material distribution plan, and transportation plan; committing departments concerned to carry out the plans and supervising the relevant work; participating in inspection of import and export of industrial products; participating in the work relating to financial affairs and pricing of the enterprises; giving guidance about nation-wide industrial production and transport service; seeing to it that all departments, all localities, and all key enterprises under their control do a good job in dovetailing and coordinating relations between production, marketing, and transport; taking responsibility for emergency transfer of energy, raw and semi-finished materials, and other important materials as well as for solving the involved problems with transport; taking care of organizational work with respect to industrial production, transport service, and providing disaster

relief; briefing the State Council on major issues concerning production and transfer of goods, and the significant state of affairs with industrial production and transport; and dealing with other matters entrusted by the State Council. In addition, the production commission is responsible for regulation and use of the materials in reserve for production that are left over after the fulfillment of the state's annual plan for material allocation. In a critical situation, the production commission has the right to dispose of the state's strategic materials in reserve. (Released by Chong Sheng on 22 March)

#### Military

##### Over 40 PLA Officers Punished for Corruption

*HK0304015790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 3 Apr 90 p 6*

[Text] More than 40 military officers from the People's Liberation Army [PLA] were punished for corruption and profiteering during the anti-corruption campaign last year.

Some 317 Army enterprises, out of 518 nationwide, were closed by March 10 this year, according to official figures.

A total of 65 major cases were uncovered within the PLA. Of the 44 officers disciplined six were at corps level and 38 at division level.

Lieutenant General Zhang Shaohua, deputy secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection under the Central Military Commission, told the PLA delegation to the National People's Congress [NPC] that some officers had failed to show adequate understanding and determination in carrying out the anti-corruption drive.

Gen Zhang said the 16 party committees within the PLA had formulated their own anti-corruption regulations in a crackdown on profiteering and malpractices.

“We must guarantee that military officials do not abuse their power and alienate the people,” he said.

In another NPC discussion, Lieutenant General Li Lun, president of the PLA Logistics Academy, said that some officials had embezzled money from PLA businesses.

He said under the loose financial management within the PLA a large number of “little gold stores”, had emerged—referring to the income earned by PLA enterprises.

These had led to extravagance, bribery and other malpractices, he said.

Gen Li urged military units to eradicate these problems by putting all income earned in the enterprises under the Army's central financial management.

Military leaders also called for improved treatment of soldiers to boost morale and solidarity.

Gen Li said the increase of national defence expenditure in this year's financial budget had failed to meet the minimum financial demand of the Army.

"The lack of national defence expenditure has become the greatest obstacle for the construction and development of the Army," he said.

But he proposed that the Army strengthen its business acumen to increase the Army's income.

Gen Li stressed that the Army's stability was of great importance to the stability of the nation, adding that the government should strengthen propaganda to promote the social status and image of the soldiery.

### **Regional Commanders Said Facing Reshuffle**

*HK0204150190 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 150, 1 Apr 90 p 15*

[Article from "Reference News" Column by Pi Chih (3968 4170): "Transfer of Regional Military Commanders Reported"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping met commanders of Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Chengdu regional military commands in Shanghai in early February. This move had something to do with Taiwan as well as the arrangements for transfer of commanders of military regions. At the same time, it was also a new strategic plan of the Central Military Commission, namely an embodiment of the authority of the commission's chairman, Jiang Zemin. The Central Military Commission Standing Committee has already made the decision to begin reshuffling the headquarters of military regions in the latter half of the year.

### **Jiang, Li Peng Receive Armed Police Cadres**

*OW3103094890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1107 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[By reporters Li Xunzhou (2621 6064 5297) and He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission; Li Peng, premier of the State Council; and Qiao Shi, permanent member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met at Huairan Hall at Zhongnanhai this afternoon with all the comrades attending the enlarged session of the party committees of the Armed Police Force.

In a speech, Premier Li Peng said: The most important thing in our country now is to maintain stability—

political stability, economic stability, and social stability—and to promote development in the course of securing stability. Stability overrides everything else as we are faced with difficulties domestically and as we are under outside pressure. As a component of the state armed forces, the Armed Police Force shoulders important responsibilities in maintaining social stability.

Li Peng called on the Armed Police Force to turn itself into a well-trained armed force with high morale and political awareness and modern equipment.

Jiang Zemin completely agreed with Li Peng's remark, giving high respects and sending cordial greetings to Armed Police commanders and fighters. In his speech, he dwelled upon the current domestic and international situations, and talked about the status and role of the Armed Police Force. He hoped that the Armed Police Force would make even great achievements in maintaining social stability.

Present on the occasion were Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Yang Baibing, general secretary of the Central Military Commission; Luo Gan, general secretary of the State Council; Chi Haotian, chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; Cho Nam Qi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; and Commander Zhou Yushu and Political Commissar Xu Shouzeng of the Armed Police Force.

The enlarged session of the party committees of the Armed Police Force was held in Beijing from 27 to 30 March. The central theme of this session was to study and implement the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the "summary" of the All-Army Forum on Political Work; to concentrate efforts on studying how to strengthen the Armed Police Force politically; and to ensure that the Armed Police Force is forever qualified in the political realm. Those attending the session unanimously held that the Armed Police Force shoulders a tremendous responsibility in maintaining social stability. To strengthen the Armed Police Force politically and ensure that all Armed Police Force units are forever qualified in the political realm constitutes a fundamental guarantee to triumphantly fulfill the arduous task assigned us by the party. We must strive to help the Armed Police units maintain a new high political standard and truly ensure that they fulfill the following tasks:

At all times, they must unswervingly uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Armed Police Force and identify themselves with the party Central Committee in the ideological and political fields and in action.

At all times, they must place the interests of the party and the people above all and wholeheartedly serve the people.

At all times, they must firmly believe in socialism and communism and uphold the four cardinal principles in a clear-cut manner.

At all times, they must strictly observe party discipline and maintain a high degree of stability, centralism, and unity.

At all times, they must triumphantly achieve the glorious task of maintaining national security and social stability.

In close connection with the actual situation in the Armed Police Force, the session discussed specific ways and measures on how to strengthen the Armed Police Force politically and ensure that this Armed Police Force will be politically qualified forever.

## East Region

### Shandong Governor Zhao Speaks on Education

SK2503074790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] At the provincial educational work conference that was held on 22 March, Governor Zhao Zhihao called a forum attended by mayors and administrative commissioners in charge of educational work from various cities and prefectures. After hearing the reports and discussions by the mayors and commissioners, Zhao Zhihao made a speech at the forum.

He said: Through the efforts made over the past years, our province has made achievements in developing education. We should fully affirm but must not overestimate these achievements. We should understand that there are many difficulties in developing education and the tasks for educational development are still very heavy. The quality of educational workers awaits improvement. We lag behind in terms of educational management and score lower results in running schools. The task for rebuilding schoolhouses in the urban areas is more arduous than that in the rural areas. Thus, leaders at various levels should continue to implement the relevant decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the provincial party committee's policy of rejuvenating Shandong through science and technology; further upgrade their understanding of education; work arduously; make a unified plan to develop vocational and technical education, adult education, and regular education; balance the relationship between schools at different levels; and consolidate and strengthen the construction of teachers ranks.

Zhao Zhihao stressed: We should continue to implement the guiding principle that people's education should be run by the people and uphold the method through which the state, the collectives, and the individuals create conditions to develop education. All localities should positively explore ways for collecting funds to run schools, eliminate the strain on educational funds, appropriately increase educational funds, and bring the reconstruction of primary and middle schoolhouses in the urban areas into the line with the urban construction plan.

Zhao Zhihao also stressed the need to develop education for the people. He said: In the past we failed to do enough in this regard. From now on, we should exert efforts to attend to the work.

## Central-South Region

### Guangxi Discipline Commission Issues Communique

HK0304050090 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 March 90

[Text] The following is the full text of the "Commmunique of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Guangxi Zhuang

Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission," which was adopted on 30 March, 1990.:

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission was held in Nanning on 30 March, 1990.

The plenary session was attended by a total of 30 members of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission. A number of responsible comrades of various prefectures and cities of Guangxi also attended the plenary session as nonvoting delegates.

The plenary session was presided over by Wei Chengdong, secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade Wei Chengdong also delivered a speech at the plenary session.

Liu Mingzu, deputy secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and Cao Qingze, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, attended and delivered speeches at the plenary session.

The plenary session expressed unanimous support to "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Ties between the CPC and the People," which was adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, "Commmunique of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission," and "Decision of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on Implementing the Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Strengthening Ties between the CPC and the People."

The plenary session held that the "Decision" made by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is not only of great realistic significance to restoring and developing the CPC's fine tradition and style of maintaining close links with the masses and forever preventing the party and state organs from being divorced from the masses but also of profound historical significance to further maintaining political, economic, and social stability in China, attaining and accomplishing the general goals and general tasks of the CPC under the new historical conditions, and pushing ahead with the building of the socialist modernizations in China.

The plenary session stressed that in order to implement to the letter the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and strengthen the party-style building, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of strictly managing the party and to conscientiously investigate and crack all types of discipline-violation cases involving the CPC cadres or members. The CPC style has basically remained good to date. However, there is no denying the fact that certain serious corrupt phenomena and erroneous tendencies have for long existed among a small number of the CPC members. These

include embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, speculation and profiteering, blackmailing people with power, building private houses by violating the CPC disciplines and the state law, privately distributing public funds, extravagance and waste, spending public money on excessive eating and drinking, seeking private gains by abusing power, practicing bureaucratism, and so on. Although these corrupt phenomena and erroneous tendencies have been found among a small number of the CPC cadres and members, they have undoubtedly seriously tarnished the image of the CPC among the broad masses of people. In view of this fact, discipline inspection organs at all levels in Guangxi must closely cooperate with the departments concerned at all levels in launching serious investigations into such cases under the correct leadership of the CPC committees at all levels. In the course of investigating and cracking all sorts of corruption cases, discipline inspection organs at all levels in Guangxi must dare to adhere to the principles, remove obstacles, and handle cases by seeking truth from facts.

The plenary session held that the CPC Central Committee's call for studying and implementing to the letter the "Decision" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in the spirit of the party rectification movement is of great importance. Whether this call can be answered in practice or not depends ultimately on the efforts of the leaders at all levels. Therefore, leaders at all levels must personally play an exemplary role in this regard and personally take the lead in studying and implementing to the letter the "Decision" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. In the course of their study, leaders at all levels in Guangxi must try to acquire an in-depth understanding of the "Decision," carry out criticisms and self-criticisms in light of the realities in Guangxi, and carry out examination and appraisal of their own work so as to correct their own mistakes and overcome their own shortcomings. It is necessary to carry out a general examination and appraisal of Guangxi's work of implementing a series of decisions and policies measures made by the central authorities and the Guangxi regional authorities on improving party style and building a clean government so as to commend those who have done well, reprimand those who have not done well, forge closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people.

The plenary session stressed that the CPC committees and the discipline inspection commissions at all levels in Guangxi must further establish and perfect their party-style building responsibility systems, give full scope to such systems, mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the CPC cadres and members by enforcing such systems, and enable the broad masses of the CPC cadres and members to consciously promote the party-style building, eliminate the innerparty corruption, and put an end to all sorts of malpractices on the part of the CPC cadres and members. It is necessary to carry out education among the broad masses of the CPC members with both positive and negative examples with a view to

improving the political quality of all the CPC members. It is necessary to foster and commend advanced CPC members in various forms so as to advocate the fine style and mobilize the broad masses of the CPC members to work harder and advance forward more rapidly. On the other hand, it is also necessary to carry out vivid education on opposing corruption among the broad masses of the CPC members by demonstrating and analyzing certain typical corruption cases.

The plenary session stressed that discipline inspection organs at all levels in Guangxi must further improve their work style. Generally speaking, the style of the discipline inspection organs at all levels in Guangxi has remained fine to date. It is necessary to develop such fine style in the future. In the meantime, it is also necessary to adopt a series of new measures and methods aimed at maintaining regular and systematic links between the CPC and the broad masses of the people. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels in Guangxi must establish liaison stations in various areas, make friends with more people, carry out investigations and research with regard to discipline inspection work, sum up and publicize advanced and successful experiences, and constantly raise the standard of Guangxi's discipline inspection work.

The plenary session called on discipline inspection commissions at all levels and all the cadres engaged in discipline inspection work in Guangxi to consciously study and implement the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee with enhanced political enthusiasm and a stronger sense of responsibility, carry out all types of work in a down-to-earth manner, and make greater contributions to the party-style building work, the work aimed at building a clean government, the smooth progress of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, and the attainment of the CPC's strategic goals as well.

#### Guangxi Holds Regional Language Conference

HK0304055090 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] The four-day Guangxi Regional Conference of Language Commission Chairmen concluded in Nanning today.

The conference reviewed and summed up Guangxi's nationality language work in 1989. The language commissions at all levels in Guangxi reported to the conference the achievements scored in respect to the Zhuang language application and summed up both the successful experiences and the lessons gained by Guangxi in reintroducing the Zhuang language into the classroom.

Since last year, language commissions at prefectural, city, and county levels in Guangxi have adopted a series of measures aimed at extending the application of the

Zhuang language. As a result, a large number of books written in the Zhuang language have been published in Guangxi since last year.

In 1989, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Language Commission and the Guangxi People's Broadcasting Station jointly started a Radio Zhuang Language School and compiled some 171 types of science books written in the Zhuang language.

The conference pointed out that in the future, language commissions at all levels in Guangxi should continue to implement the CPC's nationality language policies and the relevant state laws and regulations as well, step up propaganda on all the nationality language policies and laws, formulate new laws concerning nationality languages, provide a legal basis for nationality language use, development, and management, practically carry out capital construction relating to nationality languages, strengthen the training of qualified personnel in this regard, successfully run all types of Zhuang language schools at all levels, publish more books and newspapers in the Zhuang language, coordinate with the educational departments concerned at all levels in a bid to reintroduce the Zhuang language into schools, continue to sum up successful experiences in conducting teaching in two languages, run some training courses in the Zhuang language, and eliminate illiteracy by popularizing the Zhuang language.

During the conference, Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, listened to the reports given by the leading comrades of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Language Commission, affirmed the achievements made by the commission in its nationality language work, and put forward new demands on Guangxi's nationality language work.

Comrade Chen Huiguang stressed that in 1990, Guangxi must implement the principle of actively making steady headway in light of the realities in Guangxi and in accordance with the PRC Constitution so as to further push ahead with the development of Guangxi's nationality language work.

### Guangxi Holds Conference on Commercial Work

HK2903074490 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] The four-day Guangxi Regional Conference on Commercial Work concluded in Nanning yesterday.

The conference summed up Guangxi's commercial work in 1989 and planned Guangxi's commercial work in 1990.

The conference revealed that in 1989, despite such difficulties as fund shortage, weak market, high cost, and drastic market fluctuation, commercial departments at all levels in Guangxi successfully played their role, actively opened up new business channels, and achieved

gratifying results in their work. The total annual purchase volume of the state-run commercial departments at all levels in Guangxi stood at 4.84 billion yuan, representing a 6.6-percent increase over the previous year. The total sales volume of the state-run commercial departments at all levels in Guangxi stood at 5.36 billion yuan, representing a 1.3-percent decrease compared with the previous year, of which their total retail sales volume stood at 2.456 billion yuan, representing a 3.2-percent increase over the previous year.

Nevertheless, the year 1989 saw a sufficient and normal commodity supply in Guangxi, which basically satisfied the consumption demands of the Guangxi people. Moreover, the contradiction between commodity supply and commodity demand was further alleviated, which in turn promoted social stability and slowed down price-hikes in Guangxi.

Chen Ren, vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Government, attended and delivered a speech at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Ren fully affirmed the achievements scored by the commercial departments at all levels in Guangxi in 1989 and put forward the following demands on Guangxi's commercial work in 1990: 1) To overcome all the difficulties and problems facing Guangxi's commercial work at present; 2) To continue to orient Guangxi's commercial work to maintaining overall stability in Guangxi and improve market arrangements; 3) To support production development, improve purchase work, and increase effective market supply; 4) To guarantee market supply of port, eggs, vegetables, and other nonstaple food, further stabilize market, and give full scope to the guiding role played by the state-run commerce; 5) To enable the state-run commerce to fully control the wholesale of major commodities; 6) To strengthen management of social commerce and adhere to the principle of combining planned economy with market regulation; 7) To increase both variety and proportion of the commodities listed in the state plan; 8) To further strengthen internal organization of the state-run commerce with a view to enabling the state-run commerce to effectively regulate and control the market and promoting commercial development in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; 9) To promote the building of nonstaple food production bases and speed up the development of commerce-oriented industrial production; 10) To continue to implement to the letter the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform so as to further improve Guangxi's commercial work and market situation.

### Special Policies on Hainan Reportedly Flouted

HK0304025590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 3 Apr 90 p 6

[By Fan Cheuk-wan in Beijing]

[Text] The special privileges granted to Hainan Province, the largest special economic zone in China, have been ignored by central ministries, according to Mr Xu Shijie, party secretary of Hainan.

Mr Xu, attending the National People's Congress [NPC] in Beijing, said some ministries had failed to fully implement the special policies, granted by the State Council, because they did not understand them.

Mr Xu cited the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) as an example saying it had failed to issue the required number of export permits to Hainan.

"After the political turmoil last year, our central leaders have repeatedly re-affirmed that the special policies granted to Hainan would remain unchanged. The State Council has issued circulars to secure special policies for Hainan, but central departments concerned do not have the knowledge about these policies," he said.

In another case, said Mr Xu, the NPC Standing Committee passed an amendment to the constitution in May 1988 to allow the transfer of land-use rights, and the State Council issued the relevant circulars.

"However, the departments concerned have so far refused to recognise the regulations," he said.

Mr Xu also said the MOFERT did not issue sufficient export permits for vegetable and shrimps produced by the zone.

"Hainan's climate is suitable for the cultivation of vegetables all year round. But the ministry only issues export permits for vegetables in our province when other provinces do not export them," he said.

"The current quota for shrimps was set before Hainan became a new province but the ministry has not yet adjusted the quota despite the special policies granted to Hainan." Mr Xu urged the central government to maintain the "continuity and stability" of the zone's policies and called on the central ministries to improve their co-ordination in dealing with Hainan.

Mr Bao Keming, deputy governor of Hainan, said that central ministries had shown insufficient support to Hainan on the Yinggehai natural gas project.

"The China Offshore Oil Corporation under the Ministry of Energy promised to allocate 1.4 billion cubic metres of natural gas produced at Yinggehai for domestic use in Hainan."

Mr Bao said the corporation had broken its promise and refused to sign a contract with the Hainan government.

Mr Xu said the ministry had yet to finalise the deal.

### Hunan Establishes Mayang Yao Autonomous County

HK0304040690 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Yesterday, more than 0.3 million ordinary people and cadres of various nationalities in Mayang warmly celebrated the official establishment of Mayang Yao Autonomous County.

The celebration meeting was held in Mayang Stadium yesterday morning. More than 10,000 people, including a provincial delegation headed by (Wang Keqin), a representative of both the Nationalities Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, (Li Jianguo), member of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, Wu Yunchang, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Liu Guoan, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee, (Jiao Shuru), deputy commander of the Hunan Provincial Military District, and (Wu Yanfan), former secretary of the Huaihua Prefectural CPC Committee, and representatives from various provinces and regions, attended yesterday's celebration meeting.

At the celebration meeting, (Xu Zhixiang), magistrate of Mayang Yao Autonomous County, gave an account of Mayang's development since liberation.

Comrade (Wang Keqin) and Comrade (Li Jianguo) delivered speeches at yesterday's meeting respectively.

Comrade (Li Jianguo) said that the official establishment of Mayang Yao Autonomous County is a milestone in Mayang's socialism-oriented development. He expressed the hope that in the years ahead, people of various nationalities in Mayang will continue to respect, learn from, and support one another in their intercourse and make more contributions to consolidating nationality solidarity in Mayang, maintaining stability in Mayang, and promoting Mayang's development.

After the celebration meeting concluded, more than 3,000 Mayang people dressed in colorful clothes staged some excellent performances characteristic of their own nationalities.

Yesterday afternoon, the provincial delegation also held talks with the responsible persons of Mayang Yao Autonomous County and discussed with them specific plans aimed at boosting the development of Mayang's economy.

### Southwest Region

#### Tibet Standing Committee Ends Three-Day Meeting

OW0204124890 Lhasa Tibet Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] After continuing for three days, the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee ended in Lhasa on the

afternoon of 29 March. Comrade Raidi delivered an important speech at the meeting.

Among those attending the meeting were Raidi, Basang, Danzim, and Ma Lisheng, members of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; members and veteran comrades of the autonomous regional advisory commission, people's congress, government, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, and military district; secretaries of all the prefectural party committees; responsible persons of the autonomous regional offices, bureaus, departments and commissions, as well as the autonomous regional Armed Police Corps and the Lhasa Martial Law Enforcement Troops; and responsible persons of military subdistricts, divisions, and brigades of the Tibet Military District.

The guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee were relayed at the Standing Committee's enlarged meeting. Comrades attending the enlarged meeting earnestly studied and grasped the decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening relations between the party and the masses. They put forward many good opinions and suggestions, and conducted serious discussions on the implementation of the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee by linking them with the realities in Tibet, and absorbing all useful ideas.

At the close of the meeting, Comrade Raidi dwelt on three major points with regard to blending actions with the realities in Tibet, and to earnestly studying and implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee to strengthen the relations between the party and the masses: first, the need to fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening ties between the party and the masses; second, the need to genuinely implement the decision of the central authorities by blending it with the realities in Tibet; and third, the need to relay the guidelines of the sixth plenary session within the framework of a correct working style.

In his speech, Comrade Raidi noted: Tibet is a frontier and minority ethnic region. It is of great importance to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. This is not only fundamental for an improvement in party-masses, cadre-masses, military-people, and ethnic relations, but also a prerequisite for safeguarding the integrity of the motherland and for stabilizing the social situation. In the past year, party organizations at all levels have mobilized as well as depended on the masses, and fully exercised the role of grass-roots units and the militia. People of all nationalities have actively coordinated with the Tibet-based People's Liberation Army units, Martial Law Enforcement Troops, Public Security units and the Armed Police Corps, and have done a great deal and played a decisive role in helping to stabilize the situation. We must continue to rely firmly on the broad masses to stabilize the situation and to ensure social peace in Tibet in order to create a good social atmosphere for economic development.

On implementing the decision and guidelines of the Central Committee, Raidi stressed: We must make serious efforts to grasp policies and decisionmaking, insist on working with and for the masses, and establish and perfect a democratic and scientific procedure for examining policy decisions. Presently, the campaign in Tibet to send cadres to work at grass-roots units has begun. Over 1,000 cadres have gone to villages, pastoral areas, factories, mines, schools, and other grass-roots units. In addition to sending cadres to the grass roots to help the masses with their problems, we also must improve party style and build a cleaner government, prevail over the trend of passiveness and degeneration, positively broaden contacts between the party and the masses, perfect the supervisory system, and devote attention to the training of cadres.

In conclusion, Comrade Raidi urged party and government organizations at all levels and party members in Tibet to treat the mission of strengthening ties between the party and the masses as a long-term and urgent task, and to take sound and effective actions. Next, they must spend the necessary time for studying the decision of the central committee, and to integrate the task of strengthening ties between the party and the masses with their normal duties in accordance with the realities in Tibet and their departments. They must perform real deeds to improve relations between the party and the masses, and to promote production and development. While implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, leading organs and cadres at county level and above must set an example and use their model action to influence and motivate party members and cadres in Tibet in order to work together to improve the style of work, forge close ties with the masses, and improve party-masses relations.

## North Region

### Beijing's Li Ximing Attends CPPCC Session

SK0304070490 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Feb 90 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the third session of the seventh Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], ceremoniously opened amid the solemn playing of the national anthem.

This committee originally has 686 members. Since the second session, six members have died one after another. After consultations with all quarters and with the decision made at the 15th Standing Committee meeting, four members were elected as supplementary members. A total of 536 members attended this session.

The session was presided over by Bai Jiefu, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, various municipal democratic parties, and the municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Wang Xian, Zhao Pengfei, Li Qiyan, Wang Jialiu, Meng Zhiyuan, Yuan Liben, Ma Yaoji, Xia Qinlin, Xing Jun, Tan Yizhi, Pu Jiexiu, Mei Xianming, and Zheng Zhengren, attended the session to extend congratulations.

Song Demin, deputy secretary general of the national CPPCC Committee, attended the session.

Feng Mingwei, Wang Daming, Guan Shixiong, Sun Fuling, Zhang Mingyi, Li Bokang, Xia Xiang, Xu Jialu, Kan Guanqing, Chen Zhongyi, and Gan Ying, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, also attended the session.

The major items on the agenda of this session are to hear and discuss the 1089 work report of the Standing Committee of the seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, hear and discuss a report given by the motions committee of the seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, on the situation of motions work since the second session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee, hear municipal government leader's explanation on the municipal government work report (draft for soliciting opinions) and hold discussions on it.

Chairman Bai Jiefu gave an opening address in which he said: The issuance of the "opinions proposed by the CPC Central Committee for upholding and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is a major event in the political life of our country. Under the current international situation in particular, the issuance of this document is of great significance. Not long ago, the Beijing Municipal party committee, emphatically pointed out while relaying and implementing the central "opinions" that leading party cadres at all levels should further maintain close ties and strengthen cooperation with nonparty personages under the new situation, and pay attention to hearing criticism, opinions and suggestion given by nonparty personages. This shows the sincerity of the municipal party committee in receiving supervision from democratic parties. Chairman Bai Jiefu said: During this session, we should fully promote democracy and guarantee members' freedom in giving criticism and giving different opinions. "He sincerely hoped that all participants would offer opinions on the important issues concerning Beijing Municipality's improvement and rectification drive, the deepening of reform, and the building of two civilizations with a spirit of "saying all one knows and saying it without reserve," and frankly and sincerely criticize the shortcomings and defects in an effort to improve their work and promote the building of clean politics and democracy of the party and government organs. [passage omitted]

Vice Chairman Sun Fuling gave a report on the work of the Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

#### Beijing's Li Ximing Letter to Science Group

SK0304034890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the third municipal Scientific and Technological Association was held a few days ago to make arrangements and plan for this year's municipal scientific and technological work. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, sent a congratulatory letter to the session. Bai Jiefu, Wang Jialiu, Yuan Liben and Lu Yucheng attended the session.

In his congratulatory letter, Li Ximing pointed out: "Science and technology constitute the first productive forces." This scientific thesis has a major guiding and practical meaning. To promote the progress of science and technology and to accelerate the pace of socialist modernization construction, in addition to having the broad masses of scientific and technical workers fully understand this issue, we should also enhance the whole society's understanding of this important theory. We should use this important theory to renew social concepts and to promote the reform of the management system.

He stressed: "The broad masses of scientific and technical workers in Beijing Municipality constitute a very good contingent. You have shouldered the glorious responsibility of contributing to the capital's reform and construction, particularly to the capital's progress in science and technology. The municipal party committee and the municipal government have fully believed in and relied on you. We hope that all of you will enhance spirits, exert efforts, and make more contributions to solving Beijing Municipality's major, urgent and practical problems in the course of its economic and social development. We hope and congratulate the fruitful achievements that will be achieved in your emulation activities on "paying attention to ideals and competing with each other in making contributions." At present, in these activities, we should persist in and focus on promoting enterprises' technological progress and make great efforts to help enterprises successfully carry out technological transformation work."

This year, the municipal Scientific and Technological Association will display the capital's scientific and technological advantages, promote the "building of the two civilizations" in the capital, and attend to grasping some major tasks such as the emulation drive of "paying attention to ideals and competing with each other in making contributions" among the scientific and technical workers of plants and mining enterprises in the capital, serving the Asian Games and doing substantial things by supporting and invigorating agriculture with scientific and technological achievements.

**Beijing's Li Ximing at Democratic Parties Forum**

SK0304041690 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] On 28 February, the Beijing CPC Committee invited responsible persons of democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations as well as non-party figures and personages from nationalities and religious circles in the municipality to a forum to solicit their opinions and suggestions for successfully holding the third session of the ninth municipal people's congress.

Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, attended the forum, and gave a brief account of the guiding ideology and the arrangements for the forthcoming Third Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress. He said: Successfully holding this congress session will not only have an important bearing on the fulfillment of the municipality's work in 1990, but will also lay a good foundation for accomplishing the fighting goals of the 1990's.

Li Ximing emphatically stressed: This congress session should persist in the principles of fully carrying forward democracy and handling affairs in strict accordance with the law; should respect the powers of deputies as well as the suggestions, criticisms, and opinions offered by deputies; and should create a democratic and harmonious political atmosphere.

Li Ximing revealed: This congress session plans to hold some seminars in addition to group meetings and delegation meetings, and plans to invite people's deputies to discuss matters related to the Asian Games, the building of spiritual civilization, industrial production, educational work, and the construction of the urban infrastructure, with which the people are concerned.

He added: The People's Congress session, which is held once every year, is a major event in the political life of the municipality. It is hoped that participants in this forum will offer proposals and opinions on how to successfully hold this congress session in line with the guidelines of the central authorities' "opinions on persisting in and improving the multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC."

[passage omitted]

Present at the forum were Zhao Pengfei, Bai Jiefu, Wang Jun, Yuan Liben, Ma Yaoji, Li Guang, Xia Qinlin, Xing Jun, Rong Yi, Feng Mingwei, and Li Bokang.

**Li Ximing at Beijing Garrison District's Rally**

SK0304040090 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 February, the Beijing Garrison District held a ceremonious commendatory rally to read out the Central Military Commission's order on conferring honorable titles on a number of heroic and model units and individuals, namely, the cadre

unit of a certain division, the company no. 3 of a certain regiment, and Liu Jialin, fighter of the company no. 9 of a certain regiment. The rally also read out the Central Military Commission's order on awarding a certain regiment a first-class collective citation for merit.

In the meantime, the Central Military Commission called on comrades of the whole army to learn from these heroic and model units and individuals, to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th Party Central Committee, to closely rally around the party Central Committee, to preserve the high degree of stability and the centralized unity of the Army, to further strengthen political building, to implement the "programs for building the Army at grass-roots level," to comprehensively enhance the fighting capacity of troops, and to struggle for building the Army to a strong modernized and regularized revolutionary Army with the purpose of fulfilling the glorious task of defending and building the motherland.

Attending and addressing the rally were Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; and Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of the municipality. On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Li Ximing extended congratulations to the heroic and model units and individuals of the Beijing Garrison District that were given awards by the Central Military Commission for their outstanding performances in defending and building the capital.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong presented the garrison district silk banners and picture albums marking the 40th anniversary of the PRC's founding; and encouraged the district to carry forward achievements and make unremitting efforts to make still greater contributions during this new year.

**Beijing Launches Signature Campaign for Asiad**

OW0204140890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1316 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—To promote the 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing in September, Beijing has launched a campaign to collect the signatures of one million tourists.

The signature campaign, sponsored by the Beijing Tourism Administration, was inaugurated on the Tiananmen rostrum this morning and will continue until October 7.

According to Wu Zemin, vice director of the Beijing Tourism Administration, Chinese and foreign tourists are being asked to sign pieces of white cloth which will be sewn into a 10,000-meter-long and 100-cm-wide banner. The banner also bears the words "Asian Games," "tourism," "friendship" and "peace" in Chinese and English.

Wu said the activity will be held simultaneously at five other Beijing scenic spots, including the Badaling section of the Great Wall, the Temple of Heaven Park and the Summer Palace. Several million tourists are expected to participate in the campaign.

The banner will be presented to the Asian Games Organizing Committee, the Olympic Council of Asia and the World Tourism Organization as a gift.

A number of well known figures in China's sports, scientific research, art and other fields came to the Tiananmen rostrum to sign the banner this morning.

#### **Beijing Tourist Slump Causes Hotel Wage Cuts**

*HK2703024990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 27 Mar 90 p 4*

[By Geoff Crothall]

[Text] The mainland government has linked the salaries of hotel managers in Beijing to profits, leading to drastic salary reductions during the slack winter season.

The general manager of the prestigious Jianguo Hotel, a joint venture now managed by the Beijing Tourist Administration, has had his monthly salary slashed from 388 yuan to 122 yuan, little more than an industrial worker.

Managers of the near-deserted International and Capital hotels have also been hit hard by the move a number of other state-run hotels have embarked on severe cost cutting programmes to boost profits, industry sources said yesterday.

Staff salaries have been reduced and several employees laid off. The Jianguo Hotel, for example, recently laid off seven expatriate staff members.

"State-run hotels in Beijing are using every trick in the book to improve their profit and loss accounts; in some cases they are simply refusing to pay for goods and services in order to retain their foreign exchange," one source said.

However, as tourists slowly return to Beijing profits have gradually picked up and the Jianguo's manager, Mr Chen, said he expected his salary to be more than 400 yuan this month.

"The salary-profit link has not affected the hotel or myself very badly," Mr Chen said.

Nevertheless, Beijing's state-run hotels still have a long way to go before occupancy and profits return to anything like pre-June levels.

Even if occupancy rates improve this summer, state-run hotels are committed to giving guests a 10 per cent discount on last year's prices, which when coupled with last December's devaluation will lead to a substantial decline in foreign currency earnings, analysts say.

The only time Beijing's hotels are likely to be full this year is during the Asian Games, opening in September, but even then hotels will not be able to reap the full benefit of the tourist influx.

The municipal government has demanded "donations" to the games from several major hotels a quid pro quo for bringing in the tourists.

#### **Northwest Region**

##### **Gansu Removes Incompetent Family Planning Cadres**

*HK0304040090 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Text] Recently, the Tianshui City CPC Committee and the Tianshui City People's Government have decided to remove from office principal cadres and cadres in charge of family planning work in those areas which have failed to fulfill their family planning quotas at the end of this year.

Despite the fact that Tianshui City successfully kept her birth rate and natural population growth rate at 17.85 per thousand and 12.91 per thousand respectively in 1989 and fulfilled her family planning quota assigned by the Gansu Provincial People's Government, numerous problems and weak links have still been detected in Tianshui's family planning work.

As a matter of fact, Tianshui City is now facing more and more difficulties in her family planning work. Under such circumstances, the Tianshui City CPC Committee and the Tianshui City People's Government have decided that while carrying out extensive and in-depth education on basic national policies, strengthening family planning work at all levels, and setting off a new upsurge of family planning, leaders at all levels in Gansu must attach equal importance to both family planning work and economic work. The principal party and government leaders of various cities and prefectures in Gansu must personally take charge of family planning work. The cadres in charge of family planning work in various areas must make every attempt to promote family planning work at all levels. And the departments in charge of family planning work must coordinate the efforts of all parties concerned in this regard. Warnings will be given to those counties and prefectures that have failed to fulfill their family planning quotas at the end of this year while the leaders concerned must also be disciplined in due course. The principal leaders and leaders in charge of family planning work in those areas which have failed to fulfil their family planning quotas since 1988 must be removed from office at the end of this year.

**Qinghai Secretary Joins People in Planting Trees**

*HK0304012790 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday, some 40,000 Communist Youth League [CYL] members from Xining carried out tree-planting activities in (Lianggaowan). [passage omitted]

Some middle-aged cadres from various provincial party and government organs also participated in the tree-planting activities. Provincial party and government leaders, including Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee; Tian Chengping, Sang Jie-jia, and Jin Jipeng, deputy secretaries of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee; Bian Yaowu and Ma Yuan-biao, vice governors of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government; and others also participated in the tree-planting activities.

After three hours, the CYL members levelled some 800 mu of land. Some 300 officers and soldiers from the Chinese People's Armed Police Force units stationed in Xining also participated in yesterday's tree-planting activities and quickly fulfilled their tree-planting task within four hours. Then the officers and soldiers voluntarily helped the students and teachers of the Qinghai Teachers' University level the land and were thus praised by the students and teachers. [passage omitted]

**Education of Qinghai Minorities Stepped Up**

*HK0304025090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
3 Apr 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] Qinghai, in West China, has launched a major effort to promote education among its ethnic minority residents, particularly Tibetans, according to a leading provincial official.

This includes setting up this year—in the provincial capital of Xining—two Tibetan language text-book compiling centres and a centre for training science teachers for schools in Tibetan-inhabited areas.

Qinghai's Vice-Governor Banma Danzeng said the projects were just part of an overall programme to develop minority education in the land-locked province. Thirty-three minority nationalities in the province make up 40 per cent of the more than 4.3 million people in Qinghai, and Tibetans represent 20 per cent of the total.

"Schools in Tibetan-inhabited regions are the weak point as well as the focus of minority education in Qinghai," said the Vice-Governor in a recent interview with CHINA DAILY in Beijing.

Banma, himself of Tibetan nationality, said the provincial government would invest an additional nine million yuan in minority education this year and most of the money would go to support Tibetan schools.

In the last two years, the provincial government had spent 100 million yuan on renovation projects.

"We must see the question of Tibetan education as a strategic one since it relates to the party's minority policies and to unity and stability in minority areas," he said.

He said for historic and geological reasons, development of education among Tibetans had been slow over the past decades, and the need for bilingual teaching added to the difficulty.

**Official Views Mainland-Taiwan Trade, Relations**

*HK0104042290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 20 Mar 90 p 5*

[Article by An Min of the Department of Economic Relations and Trade with Taiwan Under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: "Review Prospects of Economic Relations and Trade between the Two Sides of the Strait"—the first paragraph is the foreword to the article]

[Text] Eleven years have elapsed since the trade between two sides of the Taiwan Strait began. Indirect trade and investment on the mainland have developed to a considerable extent. This torrent is irresistible. The principal factor affecting the development of this year's economic relations and trade between the two sides is whether the Taiwan authorities will adopt a liberal policy to promote the two-way direct trade between the two sides.

**Economic Relations and Trade between the Two Sides of the Strait in 1989**

1989 is the 10th year after the mainland advocated establishing links between the two sides in trade, mail, air, and shipping services. Encouraged by China's policies to vigorously promote the trade between the two sides, the indirect trade between the two sides has gradually "come into the open," and limited two-way exchanges have emerged in the wake of the one-way exchanges. 1988 witnessed a sharp increase of 80 percent in total volume of trade between the two sides over the previous year. The industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan strongly demanded further expansion of trade between the two sides. Given such a situation, the Taiwan authorities were forced to relax their restrictions on trade with the mainland.

To promote economic relations and trade between the two sides, we have continued carrying out conscientiously our economic policies toward Taiwan, and adopted a series of positive measures: When we were making efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and reduce the capital construction by a big margin, we still imported an increased amount of goods from Taiwan in accordance with our requirements; tried in every possible way to export a large quantity of coal, pig iron, and other things to Taiwan to meet Taiwan industrialists' and businessmen's increasing demands for raw and semi-finished materials. In addition, we further carried out the State Council's "Regulations on Encouraging Taiwan Compatriots to Make Investments," constantly improving the economic environment, so that the Taiwan businessmen-funded enterprises would operate successfully. In the first half of last year, the indirect trade between the two sides grew rapidly with the total volume of trade running to \$1.75 billion, up 57.1 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The investment made by Taiwan compatriots on the mainland also expanded.

Coinciding as it did with a time when the trade between the two sides was gathering steam, a counterrevolutionary rebellion, which New China had never experienced before, broke out in Beijing, plunging the capital into turmoil. To enable friends from Taiwan industrial and commercial circles to understand the truth of the event, the responsible member of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade made a statement to a RENMIN RIBAO reporter. He emphasized that China's economic and trade policies toward Taiwan will not be affected by a sudden incident. With the "4 June" incident being brought to light gradually, Taiwan compatriots cleared their mind of doubt. At the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held in October last year, we carried out activities to facilitate exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides for the first time, giving an account of China's preferential policies toward Taiwan investors, and answering questions raised by Taiwan compatriots. Taiwan compatriots also enthusiastically attended trade or investment fairs held by some provinces and cities. They were busy concluding transactions and signing contracts. The momentum was excellent.

On 16 December last year, civilian businessmen from the two sides held talks in Hong Kong, and announced the establishment of the "Mainland-Taiwan Economic Relations and Trade Coordination Committee" and the "Mainland-Taiwan Commercial Affairs Coordination Committee." The two sides also signed an agreement, expressing the common desire to boost the exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides on a reciprocal basis. All this heightened Taiwan compatriots' confidence.

**The Exchanges in Economy and Trade Between the Two Sides of the Strait Continues to Expand**

Despite many difficulties and setbacks in the exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides in 1989, great achievements were made. According to statistics, the total volume of indirect trade between the two sides for 1989 added up to \$3.083 billion, registering an increase of 28 percent over the previous year. Of this the imports to the mainland from Taiwan totaled \$2.896 billion, while the exports to Taiwan from the mainland totaled \$5.87 hundred million, swelling by 29.2 and 22.2 percent respectively over the previous year. This growth rate mirrors the current development of the relations between the two sides. In comparison with the growth rate at which either side develops trade with their principal trade partners, this growth rate is rather high. This growth rate is also much higher than that registered in either side's foreign trade. Again, the volume of indirect trade between the two sides accounted for a higher and higher percentage of their own foreign trade. Since the two sides are mutually complementary to each other in economy, the imports to the mainland from Taiwan are mainly composed of chemical fibrous yarn, cloth, mechanical equipment, electrical machinery, electronic components and parts, chemical raw and semi-finished materials, and so on; while the mainland's

exports to Taiwan include traditional Chinese medicines, medicinal herbs, cotton yarn, textiles, coal, non-metallic mineral products, eel fry, and so on. In the course of indirect trade, we have come into direct contact with Taiwan businessmen more and more frequently, both sides have had a better understanding of each other, and the trade become more direct and safer. We have also began to cooperate with friends from Taiwan industrial and commercial circles in developing international trade.

The political situation on the mainland is tending toward stability, various preferential policies toward Taiwan investors are being improved and carried out, and departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade at all levels in all localities are improving their service and simplifying formalities, constantly improving the investment environment. Fujian Province has opened up development zones especially for Taiwan investors in Mawei, Fuzhou, and in Xinglin and Haicang, Xiamen. All this increased the mainland's appeal to Taiwan investors. Since the "4 June" incident, Taiwan compatriots' investment on the mainland has kept increasing. According to incomplete statistics, projects invested by Taiwan compatriots numbered 539 last year, and agreed-upon funds totaled \$400 million, increasing by a big margin respectively as compared with the previous year. The investment pattern has become more rational. Apart from further investment in labor-intensive processing projects making shoes, clothes, woolen sweaters, toys, small domestic electrical appliances, electronic components and parts, and fancy lamps, more and more Taiwan compatriots invested in raw and semi-finished material industry, hi-tech projects, and opening up lands. In addition to small and medium-size projects, Taiwan compatriots began to invest in major projects. Many enterprises funded by Taiwan businessmen that have made a success of business on the mainland have kept increasing their investment and made investment in more and more fields, changing their former mentality of making a try by "staking" a small sum of money. The Taiwan businessmen-funded enterprises also reported a big increase in their export trade. By the end of last year, a new round of "investment rush to the mainland" had been in the making.

#### **The Prospects for This Year's Exchanges in Economy and Trade Between the Two Sides**

Whether the Taiwan authorities will take a liberal attitude toward two-way direct exchanges remains the most important factor affecting this year's trade and investment. In addition, I believe that the following two issues deserve clarification.

First, some Taiwan businessmen believe that there are "two dangers," that is, political and economic dangers, in carrying on exchanges in economy and trade with the mainland. By "political danger," it means that they are worried that their investment would be "confiscated" by the Chinese government, since the latter practices

socialism. Again, the sharp political change found in Eastern European countries, which symbolizes the world's general political climate, may render the mainland regime shaky. It is not at all surprising and incomprehensible that Taiwan compatriots have such misgivings. As is known to all, more than 170 countries and areas around the world have established economic ties with the mainland, and businessmen from scores of countries and areas have invested on the mainland.

Generally speaking, we enjoy high prestige in foreign trade. The overwhelming majority of foreign investors have done business successfully on the mainland. This shows that countries or areas with different social and political systems can conduct economic exchanges. China's reform and open policies, even the rhetoric used, remains unchanged despite the "4 June" incident. China's 11-year history of reform and opening up to the outside world can assure everyone of the relevant situation in future. We have never retreated, closed our door, or broken our promise. Our principles and policies can stand the test of time. The Chinese people take the socialist road for historical reasons rather than being forced to do so by any political party or individual. Therefore, though the international situation is changeable, the Chinese people's determination to go ahead along the socialist path under the CPC leadership is unshakable. This fundamentally serves to ensure political stability in China. As regards "economic danger," it is wild talk. During the last 11 years, the total volume of indirect trade between the two sides added up to \$11.7 billion, with the annual growth reaching 46.4 percent. Of which the export to the mainland from Taiwan figured out at \$9.58 billion, while goods shipped the other way round was to the tune of \$2.13 billion, showing an annual average increase of 63.1 and 26.6 percent respectively. The projects invested in by Taiwan compatriots have neared 1,000, and the agreed-upon venture capital has topped 10 billion. If a great "economic danger" had been involved in making investment on the mainland, how could the volume have grown to such an extent in a short time? Some Taiwan friends believe that only if the mainland gave up the four cardinal principles, there would be no dangers, either political and economic. This is an unrealistic view. Just think. What would the mainland be like but for the CPC leadership? It can be certain that the country would be in great turmoil, and this would constitute a real great danger to Taiwan compatriots. I hope that friends in Taiwan industrial and commercial circles will have a sober understanding on this problem.

Second, Taiwan businessmen should have an objective assessment of the growth rate of indirect trade between the two sides. The growth rate over the last 11 years is quite high. This high growth rate has a great deal to do with the estrangement from each other during the previous 30 years. The growth rate was usually high in the process of restoring the economic relations. Since the indirect trade is now on a considerable scale, and the base figure is getting bigger, the growth rate is likely to go

down. It is a normal phenomenon. Under the present circumstances, the following factors play an important part in the mainland's import from Taiwan: 1) The mainland's requirements for Taiwan commodities; 2) requirements by the enterprises on the mainland funded by Taiwan businessmen and foreigners for Taiwan goods; 3) requirements by those Taiwan compatriots who go to the mainland for a reunion with their relatives or friends; 4) requirements by those businessmen who repack Taiwan goods for the mainland market. In 1990, the requirements by the four quarters will grow moderately. On the other hand, the export to Taiwan from the mainland will also grow to a certain degree for the following reasons: The depreciation of renminbi's exchange rate will boost export; the volume of some products made by Taiwan businessmen-funded enterprises which are exported to Taiwan will continue to grow; more mainland goods will find their way to Taiwan as the Taiwan authorities readjust the relevant policies; Taiwan compatriots who go to the mainland to visit their relatives will bring with them more mainland products. It is expected that the turnover of indirect trade between the two sides for 1990 will top \$4 billion.

At present, there are still many difficulties in promoting the exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides. But I believe that close ties of blood, common language, and similar customs will enable compatriots on the two sides of the strait to surmount all ideological differences. Exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides are bound to expand, taking on an entirely new aspect. We are willing to work hard side by side with

friends in Taiwan industrial and commercial circles for direct and reciprocal exchanges in economy and trade between the two sides.

#### First Taiwan Civil Servant Arrives in Hunan

HK3103053890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1213 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Changsha, 30 March (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Liu Hai-pin, a junior clerk at the Juvenile Law Court of Taipei District Court, has become the first Taiwan civil servant allowed to come to the mainland to visit his relatives since the Taiwan authorities lifted its ban on Taiwan civil servants going to the mainland to visit their relatives. On 24 March, Liu Hai-pin arrived safely at Shatian Town, Guidong County, Hunan Province, which is his hometown.

Liu Hai-pin is a native of Dahe County, Jiangxi Province. During the war years, his grandfather and father moved to Guidong, which is a mountainous area of Hunan Province. When he was only eight years old, his parents passed away. Later on, he lived with his sister. At the age of 12, he began to live on his own by pasturing cattle for others. At the age of 13, he joined the Kuomintang Army. He went to Taiwan in 1949. He has lived alone since arriving in Taiwan. In order to end his loneliness, Mr Liu has decided to adopt his mainland nephew as his son. This is the main purpose of his return to his hometown. Now Mr Liu has filed his application with the department concerned on the mainland in accordance with the mainland law.

**U.S. Urged Not To Hurt Trade Liberalization****Foreign Trade Director Explains**

*OW0304041990 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT  
3 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 3 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Monday urged the United States to be understanding of the nation's real situation and not to take any trade decisions that might hurt Taipei's efforts to liberalize and internationalize its economy.

Sheu Ke-sheng, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade, stressed that Washington should especially take the ROC's political situation into account when it makes trade policies toward the nation.

As a democracy, Sheu explained, the enactment and revision of laws must be approved by the Legislative Yuan and so many measures developed by the executive branch required the nod of the legislature. Sheu said. "What could happen during the legislative procedures was virtually unpredictable," he added.

The trade official admitted that during the late March ROC-U.S. trade consultations held in Washington, the two sides had disagreed over a number of issues and Washington had expressed dissatisfaction with Taipei's "not quick enough" liberalization steps in banking, insurance and agriculture.

Sheu attributed the different opinions partly to the different cultural, social and political backgrounds of the two nations.

Taipei had carefully taken steps because it did not want to make hasty decisions on certain issues before the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations reaches conclusions on the issues, he said.

The ROC would be put in a very difficult situation if the measures it adopted contradicted the decisions reached at the Uruguay talks, he added.

"We are not trying to find excuses," Sheu said. "We hope the United States will understand the real situation here."

The official emphasized that the ROC had done its utmost to promote financial and agricultural liberalization, but he said, he could not predict if Washington would include Taipei in its "Super 301" retaliation list.

**Commentary Views Threat**

*OW0304023390 Taipei CNA in English 1424 GMT  
2 Apr 90*

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "U.S. Announced Unfair, Unfair Trade Report"—it does not reflect the opinions of CNA]

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)—On Friday, the United States issued its annual report on unfair trade practices, accusing thirty-five nations of erecting unfair trade barriers to U.S. exports. As usual, Japan headed the list, followed by other East Asian economic powers, including South Korea and yours truly, the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Observers in Washington describe the trade action as an opening salvo in the Bush administration's effort to more aggressively reduce America's trade deficit. The U.S. Congress has put pressure on Bush to take more drastic measures against so-called trade offenders.

The list released on Friday is a general one; a priority hit list is scheduled for issue on April 30th. Those countries that make the hit list will be targeted for the "Super 301" trade retaliation by the United States. The 301, which is part of a Trade Omnibus Act passed in 1988, puts fangs into Washington's trade deficit reduction efforts.

As before, the threat of 301 retaliation lead to counter charges by America's trade partners that Washington's accusations amount to unfair trade practice.

In the case of the Republic of China on Taiwan, Washington's threat on trade is particularly unbelievable. American visitors to Taiwan get a pleasant surprise on arrival to see city streets on the island packed with American cars, and stores packed with American washers and refrigerators and other home appliances. American groceries are available at major shopping centers as well as even the smallest of mom and pop corner stores.

The Republic of China on Taiwan must be the only country, besides Canada, where the American car, the symbol of American industrial strength, can be seen in such overwhelming numbers.

The Republic of China on Taiwan has fully opened its doors to American imports where it could, and where it counts most for then American pocketbook. Recently, the U.S. Trade Rep Carla Hills praised South Korea for opening markets to U.S. beef exports. That produced but a minor dent in the U.S.-Korean trade picture.

Yet, here on Taiwan, high-ticket items, such as cars and major home appliances are plentiful and sell well.

Unfortunately, however, for the past few years Washington has slipped into a pettiness mode, ignoring the big picture and picking on Taiwan for small items. The best example of this is the turkey wing fiasco, in which Washington threatened all kinds of trade action against Taipei unless it opened its markets to U.S. turkey wing imports. At stake was U.S. one million dollars in sales; meanwhile, Taiwan was the only place on earth that was busily importing millions of dollars worth of American cars.

The automobile industry is not the only area where Taiwan works hard to help spur America's export trade

performance. The trend on Taiwan is definitely toward open markets and reduction of tariffs. And the U.S. trade rep knows this very well.

In allegorical terms, the U.S. trade report is based on the pressure given to the U.S. trade rep by the turkey wing exporters and other interest groups. You don't hear Detroit complaining.

The big picture claims that Taiwan is one of the few paradises on earth for American products. The new trade report, which may threaten action against Taiwan, is itself unfair and petty.

#### Athletes To Participate in Beijing Asian Games

OW0104205090 Taipei CNA in English 1623 GMT  
1 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 1 (CNA)—The Republic of China's athletes will compete in the Asian Games to begin on Sept. 22 in Peking. Li Ching-hwa, vice president and secretary-general of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, said Sunday.

Li pointed out that a national team of some 500 members would be organized for the games, and more than 200 local reporters had already applied to cover the event.

The Asian Games would be a good opportunity for local athletes to perform at their best, Li said, adding that the Olympic Committee would join with all local sports associations to support preparations for the games.

#### Three Cities Bid To Host 1998 Asian Games

OW0104211990 Taipei CNA in English 1607 GMT  
1 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 1 (CNA)—Three major cities in the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan have offered to host the 1998 Asian Games, according to the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee.

The cities are Taipei, in northern Taiwan; Taichung, in central Taiwan, and the southern Taiwan port city of Kaohsiung.

Li Ching-hwa, vice president and secretary-general of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, said Saturday that the committee would first choose one of the three cities before formally joining the competition for the right to host the 1998 Asian Games.

Several countries have already expressed their willingness to host the 1998 Asian Games, but Li said he believed the ROC's chance to win the right to host the Asian Games is quite good.

#### Telephone Links With Soviet Union To Open

OW3103042990 Taipei CNA in English 1544 GMT  
30 Mar 90

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—Telecommunications links between Taipei and Moscow will be formally established Saturday to meet the growing business needs between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

Telephone fees will be 10.5 New Taiwan dollars for every six seconds of the first minute from 7:00 through 24:00 and 7 NT dollars for every six seconds beginning the second minute.

Charges will be reduced to 7.5 NT dollars per six seconds during the first minute and then to five NT dollars for every six seconds thereafter between midnight and 7:00 A.M.

Two-way trade between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union jumped 315 percent in 1989 to 141 million U.S. dollars from 1988's 34 million.

The Republic of China lifted its four-decade ban on direct trade with the Soviet Union last month.

#### Malaysia Found Attractive for Business Investment

OW2703045390 Taipei CNA in English 1536 GMT  
26 Mar 90

[Text] Taipei, March 26 (CNA)—Malaysia has become an attractive investment destination for businessmen of the Republic of China. [ROC]

According to statistics released by the Economics Ministry's Investment Commission, the ROC Government approved 25 local business applications to invest in Malaysia last year for a total value of 158.65 million U.S. dollars, compared with only five applications and 2.7 million U.S. dollars for 1988.

The United States still topped ROC businessmen's list of preferred investment destinations last year, followed by Malaysia.

The Investment Commission attributed the preference for Malaysia to its preferential tax treatment for foreigners, its abundant natural resources, sound infrastructure, stable politics and economy, and sufficient labor force.

#### Premier Meets Japanese Dietman Masayuki Fujio

OW0304023690 Taipei CNA in English 1545 GMT  
2 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan said that both Japan and the Republic of China [ROC] should strengthen political and economic relations in the future.

The premier made his remarks when meeting with Japanese Dietman Masayuki Fujio.

Fujio is one of the senior members of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party. He has greatly contributed to maintaining and promoting ROC-Japan relations.

Premier Li spoke highly of Fujio's efforts to promote ROC-Japan friendly ties. The premier hoped that Fujio would continue to render his assistance to ROC representative to Japan Chiang Msiao-wu as he did to Chiang's two predecessors Ma Sooqhay and Ma Chi-chuang.

Premier Li stressed that the Republic of China and Japan should strengthen their political and economic ties, especially economic cooperation and the exchange of manufacturing technology.

Fujio is here to attend the 17th Sino-Japanese seminar on Mainland Chinese affairs.

#### Premier Meets Indonesian Energy Minister

*OW0304023890 Taipei CNA in English 1558 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)--Premier Li Huan met with Indonesian Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita and his two aides at the Executive Yuan Monday.

Premier Li extended a warm welcome to the Indonesian official and said that his visit was a major step toward strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries. The premier hoped that both the Republic of China [ROC] and Indonesia would expand cooperation to further enhance understanding between the people of the two countries.

The Indonesian Minister was in the ROC to attend the inauguration of the Yungan Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) shipping terminal at the invitation of the ROC Economics Minister Chen Li-an. The state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp. has signed a contract with Indonesia under which Indonesia will provide 1.5 million tons of LNG to the ROC annually.

The Indonesian minister said that Indonesia welcomed ROC investors and believed that ROC-Indonesia cooperative ties would get brighter and more prosperous.

Minister Ginanjar also used his meeting with the premier to convey Indonesian President Suharto's regards to the government of the Republic of China and his willingness to maintain friendly ties between the two countries.

#### Brazilian Chamber of Commerce Opens Office

*OW0204144290 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] The Brazilian Chamber of Commerce has opened its trade center in Taipei to promote stronger Brazilian-ROC [Republic of China] economic and trade relations, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

The Ministry said the Brazilian trade office now accepts visa application to Brazil.

#### President Says Reunification a 'National Policy'

*OW0204144890 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] President Li Teng-hui stressed on Friday that even though there are a variety of dissenting opinions in the nation, there are such things that cannot be changed, such as the structure of the nation, that China cannot be divided, and that the goal of Chinese reunification is a national policy. He made the remark to the National Assembly in the Assembly's last meeting of the session.

The president said that in looking toward the future, democracy is indeed the road that the ROC [Republic of China] will take, and the nation's populace must be united to overcome problems along the way. He said the government is determined to speed the pace of democratic reform and is currently planning to hold a national political affairs conference to discuss such reform. He said that on the eve of the fall of the Chinese Communists, he and ROC Vice President-elect Li Yuan-issu are aware of their responsibility in uniting all Chinese and working to fully implement the three principles of the people.

#### Minister Views Rights of Overseas Chinese

*OW0204143990 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Over the past half year, the government urged local authorities to help protect the rights and properties of Overseas Chinese. Foreign Minister Lien Chan said before the Overseas Affairs Committee of the Legistive Yuan Saturday.

He said the Foreign Ministry has taken measures to improve the treatment for visas applied by Overseas Chinese, and protect their interests.

Regarding Taiwan fishing boats and fishermen in foreign countries, Lien said that in the past six months, 50 fishing boats were detained and 590 fishermen arrested. But after negotiation by Chinese mission officials with countries involved, 42 boats and 557 fishermen were released and sent back to Taiwan.

Lien also pointed out 1,657 Overseas Chinese students attend schools in the ROC [Republic of China], while 113 Overseas Chinese school principals and teachers were sent to Taiwan for training courses.

#### Guide for Legislators' Mainland Visits Requested

*OW0304023490 Taipei CNA in English 1550 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)-- Premier Li Huan Monday instructed the cabinet task force on Mainland

Chinese affairs to formulate measures governing local and national legislators' visits the mainland.

At present, the legislators are not allowed to visit the other side of the Taiwan Straits because they are considered public functionaries.

The ROC [Republic of China] Government prohibits government employees and military persons from visiting the mainland because it prohibits any official contact with the Chinese communist regime [words indistinct] it has denounced as a "rebellious group."

Premier Li told a weekly cabinet meeting that legislators should be able to visit the mainland for family reunions and to make fact-finding visits now that ordinary citizens are allowed to do so.

#### President Unveils National Development Timetable

OW0304024990 Taipei CNA in English 1515 GMT  
2 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Monday made public for the first time a timetable for the Republic of China's [ROC] future development while receiving a group of Overseas Chinese representatives from Japan.

"I hope to resolve several political and economic issues in the first three years of my next six-year term, and will seek to accomplish our historical mission of national development during the remaining three years," President Li explained.

He noted that the National Assembly had entrusted him with heavy responsibilities in electing him the nation's eighth president.

"I'll do my utmost to dedicate myself to our national cause. But I will still need the assistance of our people," the president said.

He pointed out that the next six years will be critical for the ROC's political and social development. He hoped all Chinese at home and abroad will assist the government in accomplishing its ultimate goal of national reconstruction.

Li explained that one of the government's urgent tasks is to accelerate the upgrading of local industry by attracting more foreign investment and foreign-trained personnel.

"We hope to turn a new page in Taiwan's economic development and then transfer our experience to the Chinese mainland so that our compatriots there can also enjoy prosperous and free lives," the president stressed.

Li also assured the Overseas Chinese delegates that party politics will be institutionalized and constitutional democracy will take deep root in Taiwan in the future.

The 46-member delegation from the Taiwanese Association in Japan came to Taiwan to congratulate President Li on his reelection. Also present at the presidential

audience were Tseng Kwang-shun, minister of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, and Cheyne J.Y. Chiu, deputy presidential secretary-general.

#### President Meets With Opposition Party Chairman

##### Li Pledges Reform

OW0304022990 Taipei CNA in English 1603 GMT  
2 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui, meeting opposition leader Huang Hsin-chieh, pledged Monday that constitutional reform would be completed within two years.

Exchanging views with the Democratic Progressive Party chairman in the presidential office, President Li said a consensus had almost been reached on the goals of reforming the constitution, but some complicated "technical problems" remained.

In the unprecedented meeting with a major opposition party leader, President Li said conditions for implementing party politics had matured in the Republic of China.

DPP Chairman Huang, accompanied by DPP Secretary General Chang Chun-hung, gave several suggestions to the president, including a clear-cut timetable for constitutional reform, the reevaluation of "all political cases," and the effective implementation of a social welfare system.

##### Opposition 'Pleased'

OW0304023190 Taipei CNA in English 1552 GMT  
2 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 2 (CNA)—The major opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] said Monday it was pleased that President Li Teng-hui had "responded positively" to a number of proposals.

DPP Secretary General Chang Chun-hung, who accompanied DPP Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh during a meeting with President Li earlier in the day, described the Li-Huang talks as "historic."

The meeting between the head of state and the opposition leader heralded the coming of a new era, Chang told the press.

He said President Li agreed with most of Chairman Huang's proposals, such as the government shall effectively carry out party politics, reevaluate "political cases," and launch a national health program in 1992.

#### Government Closes Illegally Operated TV Station

OW0204144590 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] The director-general of the Government Information Office [GIO], Shao Yu-ming, reiterated on Monday

that the government has determination to abolish illegally set up television stations. Shao said that the banning of such stations will not be affected by other political development currently.

Officials of the GIO along with police authority from Sunday night staged a surprise raid on the "Voice of

Democracy" television station set up by the opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

Shao said that the government has not issued any new licenses for the establishment of new television stations and, thus, those illegally set up recently will definitely be stopped.

## Hong Kong

### Bill of Rights May Hamper Rule on Illegals

HK0304025390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By Fanny Wong]

[Text] Hong Kong's policy of immediately repatriating illegal immigrants from China may be incompatible with the future Bill of Rights.

Officials are concerned the legal power used to arrest, detain and repatriate Chinese illegals over the past 10 years might breach the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on which the Bill of Rights is based.

Mainlanders who sneak across the border are vetted by the police to establish their status.

The screening procedure is not independently monitored, unlike that for Vietnamese which is overseen by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Almost all Chinese illegal immigrants are sent back across the border within 24 hours of screening.

Seventy-eight were sent back yesterday and last month 2,584 were repatriated.

The total for last year was 18,040.

Executive Councillor Mrs Rosanna Tam Wong Yick-ming urged the Government to tackle the issue with extreme care.

"This is an important policy for Hong Kong which I strongly support. I can foresee very far-reaching implications if the policy towards illegal immigrants is scrapped," she said.

Legislative Councillor Mr Hui Yin-fat warned that a change in procedures could result in the collapse of the policies.

The Government might be forced to handle mainland illegals in the same way as the Vietnamese, giving rise to serious accommodation problem.

Or else, the Government would treat the Vietnamese as illegal immigrants and refuse them entry, which Mr Hui said should be the ultimate solution.

He said the difference in the way the two groups were treated might be able to stand because China agreed to take back their citizens.

Legislation governing the policy on illegal immigrants is included in a list of laws identified by the Government as being in potential conflict with the draft Bill of Rights.

The problem stems from the power granted by the Immigration Ordinance to arrest and detain the Chinese.

The Government maintains that such "offending provisions" are vital and are introduced specially to empower the law enforcement body to control both illegal immigrants and Vietnamese boat people.

But officials concede the enactment of the Bill of Rights ordinance later this year could jeopardise the current policies towards both the Chinese illegals and Vietnamese boat people.

The apparent double standard in the handling of Vietnamese and mainlanders might also be challenged as racial discrimination.

Although international laws allow for a country to restrict entry into its territory, individual states are also obliged to admit refugees, at least temporarily.

Currently, neither the mainlanders nor Vietnamese boat people are automatically considered refugees, this status being conferred only by a screening test.

Mainlanders, however, could argue that Hong Kong gives preferential treatment to Vietnamese, pointing out the screening test for the boat people is more comprehensive, objective and impartial.

The mainlanders could also argue according to Article 1 of the draft Bill of Rights, which stipulates: "The rights recognised in this Bill of Rights are enjoyed without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language... birth or other status."

The Government has taken advantage of the fact that the mainlanders, except in a few cases, do not claim to be asylum seekers.

The final decision on whether amendments to the existing Immigration Ordinance are justified will be taken by the Secretary for Security.

Senior law lecturer at Hong Kong University, Dr Nihal Jayawickrama, said he was not so worried about the compatibility of the illegal immigrant policy with the Bill of Rights except for those illegals having families here.

He said for limited cases such as the illegal immigrant mothers who have husbands and children in Hong Kong, immigration authorities should exercise discretion to allow them to stay in the light of respect for family life.

He said to send them back may break up a family unit which could go against article 20 of the White Bill which says a family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

"To send back illegals whose family members are entitled to remain in Hong Kong might contravene the right to family life," he said.

Dr Jayawickrama pointed out that another problem was with Article 5 of the White Bill which lacked the provision for the Government to arrest and detain illegal immigrants.

"There should be a provision entitling the Government to detain them until they are deported," he said.

**Venezuelan Accused of Selling Visas Leaves**

HK0304024590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 90 p 3

[By Richard Vines]

[Excerpts] A diplomat whose arrest on bribery charges created a controversy among Hong Kong's consular corps left the territory at the weekend to face possible prosecution in Venezuela.

Mr Gonzalo Ramires Calles, Venezuela's acting consul-general, had been accused by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of corruption in connection with the issuing of visas. [passage omitted]

Mr Ramires Calles was arrested at the start of March, a few days after it was found that mainland Chinese stranded at Kai Tak airport were carrying invalid Venezuelan visas.

It is not known whether the two incidents were related.

Mr Ramires Calles arrest infuriated some other consuls-general, who believed it contravened consular immunity, and the consular corps has relayed its concerns to the Government. [pasage omitted]

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